PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

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NESTLÉ'S
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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No 54,724.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1909 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
22nd May	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9631
3rd July	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
17th "	HIMALAYA	6906	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10519
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
7th Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* PRAESIDENT	3,300	Mahlbauer	21st May

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th April, 1908.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave London.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9
C. City of Manchester	May 27	June 19	June 24	July 7
C. City of Karachi	June 10	July 3	July 8	July 24
B. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Calcutta	Aug. 2
B. Merton Hall	...	...	...	Aug. 2
B. C. City of Benares	June 26	July 22	July 27	Aug. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Aug. 2	August 7	Aug. 23
B. City of Agra	July 17	...	...	Aug. 24
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Aug. 19	August 24	Sept. 10
B. City of Madras	Aug. 7	Aug. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta	Aug. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
B. Merton Hall	Sept. 15	...	...	Nov. 8
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	...
B. C. City of Athens	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 3	Nov. 18
B. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov. 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
B. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
B. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 5	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 9	...
C. City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

Messrs. B. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their orders to them. All orders duly attended to by the proper.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, KEYMER, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD,

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via. about
LINGA	2,171	Mon 24th May	11 a.m.	P D & Co
KOLA	1,205	Thur 20th May	9 a.m.	(direct)
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 21st May	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, 24th May calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein and Bushire,

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHRE (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kowait, Mahomera and Busrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad,

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about 22nd May,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

17th May, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	8,365	Riquier	10th June 1909
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	8,378	Barillon	8th Aug. "
NERA	8,532	X	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,865	Boyer	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Robufat	28th Oct. 1909,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	8,378	Barillon	31st May 1909.
NERA	8,532	Martin	13th June 1909,

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD
Agent,

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909
TRIESTE	5,105	S. Climnk	1st July 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
AUSTRIA	7,589	B. Cobol	24th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	25th May 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th May, 1909,
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	26th May, 1909,
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	4th June, 1909,
OLYMPIA	5194	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909,
CARCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	16th Aug. 1909,
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909,
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909,
OLYMPIA	5194	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909,
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	22th Oct. 1909,
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909,
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909,

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	808
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 14,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India, HEAD OFFICE RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon the balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND,—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager,

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,60,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG
AGENT

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with ex cellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars [apply to Rs. 555, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

THE ARMY CLOCK.

LIKE the Carriage Clock will go in any position packed up in a Trunk or Box, it has a well finished and a superior quality of lever movement, in the manufacture of which the utmost individual care is bestowed. The objects chiefly aimed at in THE ARMY CLOCK are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. THE ARMY CLOCK has a strong, well finished solid lever movement, enamelled dial with bold figures, goes for eight days, the striking clocks strike the hours and half hours, is enclosed in a solid outer leather case for travelling. The case of the clock itself is a substantial nickel drum opening at the back on a hinge to admit of winding and setting of hands.

This is a sound and serviceable Timekeeper on which the utmost dependence can be placed.

Apart from its usefulness as a travelling Clock to individual officers in the Army, and as it is a clock which will stand the roughest Camp use possible it would be invaluable as a

CAMP CLOCK

FOR
INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS,
DISTRICT OFFICERS,
MILITARY OFFICERS,
POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS,
ENGINEERS,
FOREST OFFICERS, &c., &c.

PRICES:

	Rs.
4 inch dial Striking hours and half hours	65 0 0
6 " " " " " " " "	85 0 0
4 " " Timepiece (non-striker)	55 0 0
6 " " " " "	60 0 0

10 per cent. discount for cash or V.P.P.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

LA FLOR DE NERALDO.

Weight per cent. Per box.

		lb.	oz.	Rs.	a.
Admirals... ...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	13	17	8
Prince de Monaco.	" 50 ...	1	8½	25	0
Bouquets ...	" 25 ...	1	5	16	0
Bouquet Elegantes	" 25 ...	1	5	10	0
Regalia Metropole	" 50 ...	1	8½	17	8
LA FLOR DE HENRY CLAY.					
Regalia de la Reina.	In boxes of 25 ...	1	8	13	12
Regalia Preciosa Extra Fina	" 25 ...	1	5	13	12
Regentes ...	" 25 ...	1	14	13	0
Britanica Chica...	" 50 ...	1	7½	23	0
Dalias	" 50 ...	1	1	15	0
BOCK.					
Plaisir Imperial...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	12	16	0
Favorcidos ...	" 50 ...	1	2½	15	0
Perfectos Extras...	" 25 ...	1	11	17	8
LA CORONA.					
Bayaderas ...	In boxes of 50 ...	1	5	15	0
Puritanos Extra Fina	" 50 ...	1	5½	17	12
Austriacos ...	" 25 ...	2	1	17	8
LA INTIMIDAD.					
Rosas Extra Fina	In boxes of 50 ...	1	6½	12	0
Claveles	" 50 ...	1	5	14	0
A. DE VILLAR Y. VILLAR.					
Alicantes ...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	9	15	0
Regalia de la Reina	" 25 ...	1	4	11	0
Non plus Ultra...	" 50 ...	1	8½	35	0
Arturos ...	" 25 ...	1	12	17	8
Deleites ...	" 25 ...	1	1	12	0
Fspecials ...	" 50 ...	1	8½	15	0
LA ROSA AROMATICA.					
Aromaticos ...	In boxes of 25 ...	1	1	7	8
Regalia Corona ...	" 50 ...	1	5	11	0

DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs.	
La Lista Regalia Elegante ...	per box of	50 ...	2	12
Cherry Brandy, very popular ...	"	50 ... "	3	0
Natural Principes Bouquets ...	"	50 ... "	3	4
Rarezas	"	50 ... "	3	8
La Fortuna, Diplomaticos ...	"	50 ... "	4	0
La Bolsa, Imperiales	"	50 ... "	5	0
Las Hermanas Mexican	"	50 ... "	5	4
Mi Bella, Delicious Smoke ...	"	50 ... "	5	8
La Flor De Medana, Dainties ...	"	50 ... "	6	4
El Sol, Imperiales	"	25 ... "	4	0
La Bolsa Superiores	"	25 ... "	4	8
Primissima, Exceptionales ...	"	50 ... "	7	0

EL ALICANTO.

Extra Flor Fina.

In square boxes of 50... ... ... per box ... Rs. 6 0

The above are packed in cedar wood inside, and Vacuum tin outside, in fine condition,

CIGARS MADE IN BREMEN.

			Rs.	
Dona Anna with Gold foil	per box of	50 ...	Rs.	12 0
Vera, Flor Fina "	"	25 ...	"	6 8
Flor de Alma, Silver foil	"	25 ...	"	4 0

Liberal discount is allowed to Messes and Clubs, and on orders for 500 and upwards.

THEODORO VAFIADIS AND CO.,

Cigar Merchants, 20, Esplanade Road.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Business for the Year ending February 1909

3,538 Proposals for Rs. 60,30,000

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITION OF THE Empire of India of Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Limited)
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

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This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as if it were, of the vital forces that keep the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are known to all. The more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be most certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. It surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful medicament is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex;

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CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "PERSIA" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Prince's Dock, No. F. Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

MARSLAND PRICE AND Co., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Fort Offices of the Company, Apollo Street (Indian Specie Bank Buildings), on 26th May, 1909, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time).

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LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & Co.,
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BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Acting Agent, at his Office, opposite the Church Gate Station, upto 12 noon, Standard Time, on MONDAY, the 7th June, 1909, for LOADING, UNLOADING and STACKING COAL, at several Locomotive Stations, except Parel, on the Broad Gauge Section and all branches for one year from 1st July 1909 to 30th June, 1910.

A form of Tender can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of Annas 8, for each.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenderers will be required to pay Rs. 100 in cash as earnest money with their tenders, which will be forfeited in the case of failure to execute contract. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful tenderer.

If Government Paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, or Order. Only securities and Government Paper bearing interest of not less than 3½ per cent. per annum will be accepted. No interest will be allowed on cash deposits.

Tenders must be properly sealed and carefully superscribed "Tenders for Loading, Unloading and Stacking Coal."

F. GOODWIN,
Acting. Loco: and Carr: Superintendent.
Parel, 14th May, 1909.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

Tenders are invited and will be received by the Acting Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, at his office opposite the Church Gate Station, up to 12 noon, Standard Time, on Monday the 7th June, 1909, for the purchase of mixed coal ashes (English and Country) thrown out by the Locomotive Engines.

(a) On the whole of Broad Gauge Section including all branches.
(b) Parel Running Shed.
(c) At the Sabarmati Oil Mill and,
(d) For cleaning and sifting the ashes at the Parel Running Shed.

Forms of Tenders can be had from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Annas 8, for each form.

Tenderers will be required to send Rs. 100 in cash, each, as earnest money, along with their tenders which will be forfeited in the case of failure to execute contracts.

Tenders should be properly sealed and carefully superscribed "Tenders for coal ashes and cleaning and sifting the ashes at Parel Running Shed."

F. GOODWIN,
Acting Loco: and Carr: Superintendent.
Parel, 12th May 1909.

Metal Mart Dept:—

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

All sections from 4in. by 1½in. up to 20in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.

WE CARRY THE LARGEST STOCK IN WESTERN INDIA

of Rolled Steel Beams, Plates, Angles, Tees, Corrugated Galvanised and Plain Sheets, Pig Iron, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes, also Farmley Iron for which we are the Sole Agents.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a qualified ENGINEER, for the Porbandar State, conversant also with irrigation matters. Apply before the 7th of June, with testimonials, stating qualifications and terms.

VAJ SURASILA,
A. S. TAMBE,
Administrators, Porbandar.
Porbandar, 6th May, 1909.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tender for KEROSINE OIL" are invited to reach the Manager's Office, Naulakha P. O., Lahore, up to 12 noon, on THURSDAY, 3rd June, 1909, (at which time, place and date they will be opened in the presence of any Tenderers who wish to be present), for the supply of the following Kerosine Oils:—

1. "Snowflake" as equally Superior Brand, 150° 30,000 cases.
2. "Chester", "Anchor", Gold Mohur" or equal quality, 125° 15,000 cases.

Tenderers to State which brands they propose to supply.

3. The rate Tendered to include delivery in Port Trust Oil Godown, at Karachi (Keamari), and Tenderers must be prepared, to commence supplies immediately on acceptance of Tender.
4. Full, sound and unstained cases only will be accepted.
5. No particular form of Tender is necessary.
6. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance.

By Order,
CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
N.-W. Railway.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
N.-W. Railway, Naulakha.
Dated 4th May, 1909.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

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THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE SCHOOL.
FIVE THOUSAND FEET OF THE LATEST COMICS EACH SHOW.
7-30 TO 9 AND 9-30 TO 11 P. M.
3 SPECIAL SESSIONS ON SATURDAY 3
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Prices Rs. 2 and 1, Annas 8 and 4.
PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY SATURDAY.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 19TH.
SPECIAL FOURTH SHOW.
A GOLD WATCH.
will be given away during the 1st Show and a Prize will also be given away in each of the next three Shows.
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MOUNTAIN SLIDE—ONE ANNA.
only that day per Slide.

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It is strongly recommended by medical men in above complaints and in many affections of chest and heart as Asthma, Palpitation, &c., which are only simulated diseases, arising from disordered stomach—

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Medical Hall, Benares.
Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

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A LUXURIOUS ECONOMY.

W. CROWDER & CO., Ltd.,
IMPORTERS OF
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY
AND
SAW MILL SUPPLIES.
Wood Trimmers.
Saw Benches, Band Saws, Mitreing Machines, Mortisers, Pendulum Saws, Hand Jointers, Dimension Saws, Grinding and Sharpening Machines, ETC.
SHOWROOM:
4 Sirdar's Palace Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.
ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.
When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

THE NEW "REVLUG" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUG" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has a very wide reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising for
SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES, BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS.
It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1908.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Nature's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.
Icilma
(pronounced—eye-silma).
All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.
ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.
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TO BE LET or SOLD, the late Mr. GOSTLING'S HOUSE, at Pali Hill, Bandra.
Apply on the premises or to
H. J. MILES,
High Court, Bombay.

TO LET.

FOR Six months, occupant going to the Hills, FURNISHED RESIDENCE, at Upper Colaba. A self-contained house—Stabling, Outhouses, etc., with compound back and front. Four Rooms, two Bathrooms, Dining-room, and Verandah (glazed) used as Drawing-room. Rent Rs. 120 Apply Box No. 1434, care this paper.

DETACHED TERRACE ROOM, divided into two, with Bath, Lavatory, and W. C. attached, Electric Light, Fans, and Lift, open all round, centrally situated, without board, Rs. 80. Apply No. 1624, care of this Paper.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—
NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.
HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.
MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.
RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.
PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business, Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame, Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toolygunge Calcutta.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.
All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.
ADDRESS:—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Masjid. Post No. 9.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY
TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.
WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.
This glue is pure and suitable for printers and bookbinders for general use. A trial is solicited.
For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscription.		Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly	...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	...	„ 2 8	„ 2 6
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.			
Yearly	...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0
SINGLE COPY	...	...	ONE ANNA.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	...	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	...	„ 0-6

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First Insertion	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
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Third Insertion	...	„ 3-0 do.
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Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates. For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

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The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 1 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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NOW READY] [PRICE Rs. 3.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS.
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates

SECOND EDITION.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [17TH MAY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
5 Boxes Sovs & half Sovs	14,250	Suez	Sundry Importers
7 Bundles Sovs...	27,870		
Gol Coins ...	7,436	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Dollars &	1,439		
Rupees	3,041		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 14th May, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	24	25,889
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	19	22,494

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. „ 29th April
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. „ 13th May.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th Jan.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 8 lakhs up.

Exchange :—

The Market has been quiet. Only one or two Banks would to-day sell at 1s. 3 31-32d. T.T., although all would give that rate for Demand Bank Bills. Buyers however have been scarce. Credits are generally quoted at 1s. 4 1-8d. 3 months' sight, but no Bills have been placed at that rate. Most Banks at the close would buy at 1s. 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight but only a small business has resulted. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :

T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 31-32d. to 15-16d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ... 1s. 4 1-8d. to 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight ... 1s. 4 3-16d. to 7-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France 169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks 137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight ... 133
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 178

Government Paper :—

The Market opened quiet to-day at 94 1-2 for cash and the settlement and after touching 94 7-16 closes at the opening quotations. There is not much doing in the Bazaar but with easier money in sight an improvement may be looked for shortly. Calcutta market is quiet at 94 7-16 for ready and delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	94-3
1st Settlement	„	

Bullion :—

The price of Bar Silver in London, on Saturday closed at 24 1-8 for ready and forward delivery. New York was 1-2 down at 52 3-8. Locally the market at 61 15-16 as the result of these weak foreign cables but later on quotations improved on Bazaar buying and close as under. Bar Gold is quoted below.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	62	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	4	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market has a slightly easier tendency, but there is little change to report in prices. A few settlements of may contracts have been made, but there is otherwise little doing for forward delivery in old or new crop.

In ready cotton there was again some enquiry by Japan shippers, particularly for Broach, and mills were buying moderately of most descriptions.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	230	May.
Good M. G. Broach ...	257/8	Mar. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	253	May.
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	247	„
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	244	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	244	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	238	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	238	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	238	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	238	„
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	195-6	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns	233	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	259	„

Liverpool Opening :—

Opening Tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 Bales.
Total Imports ... ... 18,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5-61	5-65	5-70	5-67
—06	—05	—05	—05
Sept.-Oct.	**Oct.-Nov.**	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**	**Jan.-Feb.**
5-65	5-63	5-61	5-65	5-65
—05	—04	—04	—04	—04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with less enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 14	0 B. T.
May	„	8 4	0 B. T.

RAPESEED :—

Prices are steady but there is little doing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7	0 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	„	7	12 6
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	„	7	10 0
Brown Delhi, May ...	„	7	11 6 B. T.

Poppyseed :—

May ... ... Rs. 9 14 0

Tone.—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 30 12 0
Forward... ... ... Rs. 6 4 0 B. T.

Tone.—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 24 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

July-August ... ... Rs. 6 2 0 R. T.

Tone—Easier.

WHEAT—

The market is quiet but prices are steadier.

We quote :—

White Delhi ...	Rs.	6	3	0 R. T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c.	„	6	6	0
Soft red	„	42	0	0 per candy

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,460
India	78
Indian Specie Bank	57

Mills :—

Crescent	101 1-4
David	416 1-4
Kohinoor	735
Manockji Petit	3,102 1-2
New Great Eastern	197 1-2
Coorla Mill...	620

Presses :—

Indian Cotton	127 1-2
New Berar...	485
New Mofussil	715

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary..	108
„ „ „ Preference ...	149
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	342 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,070
Delhi Flour Mill	126 1-4
Telephone Co.	31 1-2 X.D.

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	595
Tapti-Valley	432 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m, yesterday :—

Cotton	4,788 bales.
Wheat	26,561 cwts.
Linseed	13,551 „
Rapeseed	6,782 „
Gingellyseed	592 „
Poppyseed...	5,871 „
Groundnuts	721 „
Castorseed	2,290 „
Rice	3,457 „
Myrabollams	1,032 „
Cottonseed...	10,407 „
Mowraseed...	123 „
Gram	2,593 „
Joowar	1,261 „
Maize	21

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 15th May 1909, as compared with the statement of 8th May 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 8. Rs.	May 15 Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	41,37,495	36,56,799
Public Deposits at Branches ...	58,65,232	59,92,810
Other Deposits ...	8,02,55,836	7,92,88,115
Post Bills ...	26,209	26,209
Sundries ...	25,02,062	25,57,726
Rs....	11,28,86,834	11,16,21,659
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,56,17,662	1,56,02,987
Other authorised Securities.	15,86,920	15,23,709
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	2,06,21,336	1,98,24,040
Loans do. do.	2,75,91,703	2,64,49,574
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,87,98,113	1,85,15,377
Dead Stock ...	3,09,544	3,13,744
Stamps ...	5,557	5,478
Bullion ...	6,54,947	6,38,692
Balances with other Banks.	6,22,777	7,59,762
Sundries ...	4,75,760	4,95,509
Cash ...	2,66,02,772	2,74,87,796
	11,28,86,834	11,16,21,659

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 11th May, 1909 as compared with the statement of 4th May 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 4. Rs.	a.	p.	May 11. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,65,00,000	0	0	1,65,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,56,85,824	0	3	1,49,31,589	7	5
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,99,54,132	1	3	16,97,45,909	11	10
Bank Post Bills, &c....	5,11,632	13	6	5,34,516	0	10
Sundries ...	23,92,236	12	2	23,15,688	3	3
Rs ..	22,50,43,325	11	2	22,40,30,633	7	4
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,59,55,838	0	0	2,54,23,667	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	52,57,358	0	0	51,42,419	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,68,95,660	3	7	4,64,34,191	9	10
Bills discounted, &c ...	4,63,95,180	11	7	4,54,37,690	2	3
Balances with other Banks ...	2,74,64,026	6	11	2,81,90,670	12	6
Bullion ...	37,82,317	3	4	35,63,434	2	10
Dead Stock.....	3,878	12	0	3,878	12	0
Stamps ...	19,93,081	14	7	19,33,793	0	3
Sundries ...	18,545	4	7	18,521	9	9
	2,18,584	7	5	2,14,128	2	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	15,79,84,471	0	0	15,64,22,394	4	2
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	6,70,58,854	11	2	6,76,08,239	3	2
	22,50,43,325	11	2	22,40,30,633	7	4

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	1,49,865	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches ...	6,03,220	do
Other Deposits ...	2,05,223	do
Post Bills...	22,914	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,47,110	Decrease.
Loans ...	4,61,469	do
Accounts of Credit...	2,57,490	do
Mercantile Bills...	7,26,644	Increase.
Cash at Head Office	24,30,200	do
Cash at Branches	18,80,815	Decrease.
Percentage 36·05.		

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 15TH MAY, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1909-10...£16,200,000
Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 15th May 1909, by Council Bills ..... £ 3,888,697
„ „ By Gold..... £ nil
Balance to be remitted from 16th May 1909 to 31st March 1910 ..... £12,311,303

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	1,150
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk ...	*Sellers* 110
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	*Sellers* 1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan. July ...	108
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. ...	1,025
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1,000
Carnatic	525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1918	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares	*Seller* 150
Do. do ... B. Shares (75 paid)	*Buyers* 120
Do. do 6 per cent. Debentures	*Sellers* 500
Coral ...	*Buyer* 150
Jamalamudugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,800
Do. Do, ...	700
Madura	*Sellers* 125
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.* 230
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	104
Tinnevelly Mills Coy.	500
Tinnevelly Cotton Press	*Seller* 130
Tirupur Press	450

Miscellaneous.

Burma Investments	13
Burmah Oil Coy.	£5 3s. 9d.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	*Seller* 100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	*Seller* 98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld., (Ord.)	...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 o/o 1st Mort. Deb. (1918)	*Sellers* 990
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares	*Par.*
Do. 5 ditto B. „ ...	*Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	*Sellers* £91
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	10s.
East Indian Tea & Produce... ...	17s. 6d.
Indian Aluminium (fully paid)	110
Malabar Timber Yards & Saw Mills...	*Nom* 100
Do, 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Nom Par.*
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Seller* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ..	*Sellers* 98
Madras Electric Tramways (Pref. Ord.)	...*nom* £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 o/o Sterling Debs	£89
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...	11
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures.	£78
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Seller* 101
Mysore Chromium	*nom*
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	*Seller* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers* 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...	11¼
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)— ...	65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	£100
Rangoon Oil	85
Sivaganga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	£ 106
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	105
South India Industrial 5 per cent, Cum. Ref.	*Buyers* 55
South Indian Railway Debentures	£121
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...	£101
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...	70
Shell Transport and Trading Company	57s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£10-15-0
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	108
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	96
United Coffee Supply (Ord.) ...	*...No Sellers*
Do. do. (6½ per cent. Pref.)	15½
Vizianagram Mining	28s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold (fully paid) ...	10s. 6d.
Balaghat (fully paid)	8s.
Do. 10 o/o Preference (fully paid) ...	12s.
Burma Ruby Mines	7s.
Champion Reef (fully paid)	8s. 3d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (11s. paid)	*Sellers* 3d.
Dharwar Gold (fully paid)	2s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs (18s. paid)	1s. 6d.
Glenrock (Reconstruction)	3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	1s. 6d.
Goldfields of Mysore (18s. paid) (new shares)	1½d.
Hosur Gold Mines (fully paid)	3d.
Hutti (Nizam's) (fully paid)	...18s 9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...42s. 6d.
Kempinkote (New) (fully paid)	4½d.
Mysore Gold (fully paid)	105s.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	6d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	6d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)	6d.
Nanjungud (fully paid)	*Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog (fully paid)... ...	...26s. 3d.
North Anantapur (fully paid)	10s.
Ooregum Ordinary (fully paid) ...	...23s. 3d.
Ooregum Preference (fully paid) ...	30s.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	... Rs. 4½

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

Bengal Opium Sale proceeds in April 1909, and Malwa Opium pass duty in, and to end of March 1909, compared with the estimates.

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In May 1909. Bengal	4,860,000	49,18,500	58,500	.....
In April 1909. Bombay	Nil	29,400	29,400	.....
Total...	48,60,000	49,47,900	87,900	.....

Two Sales of Bengal Opium and One month's Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

Presidency.	Budget Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of May 1909. Bengal	97,20,000	91,16,375	.....	6,03,625
To end of April 1909. Bombay	Revised Estimate Nil	29,400	29,400	.....
Total ...	97,20,000	91,45,775	.....	5,74,225

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit & Co. Bombay Cotton Yarn Report, dated Shanghai, 24th April, says:—

The dullness witnessed of late in the Indian yarn market has at last been overcome and the market has been enlivened in spite of the accumulation of stocks. This sudden change is undoubtedly due to the firm advices from Bombay, consequent upon a steady advance in the prices of cotton. It is reported that the prices demanded by the Bombay mills are quite prohibitive, as there is a disparity of Tls. 3-4 between their ideas of sales and the prices ruling here. This new development has brought the second-hand holders, who were underselling the importers, to their senses. They now fully realise that they are not in a position to replace their sales by fresh purchases from Bombay for a long time, at remunerative prices. Under the circumstances, they are holding back their stocks along with the importers, and are meeting the demand very sparingly on their own terms. This combination of the second-hand holders with the importers has imparted a great strength to the market and the prices have advanced fully Tls. 1 1-2/3 per bale all round. The firm attitude of the first and second hand holders can best be judged from the fact that in spite of the recent improvement in the rate of exchange, they were not tempted to meet the enquiry for several chops at an advance of fully Tls. 2-3 over the last quotations. Consequently the volume of business during the 2 weeks could not exceed the paltry figure of 4,000 bales in face of a brisk demand from Szechuen and the Northern Ports. It is, however, believed that some private sales have also been effected during the last 3/4 days over and above these transactions. The first week was quite uneventful, but the tone of the market was steady to firm. However, the greater activity was witnessed during the last few days of the second week. Clearances have continued satisfactory. Market at the close is strong.

No. 10s.—Szechuen was principally interested in this count, and the bulk of the purchases were effected for this province. Tientsin and Chinkiang have purchased it in a moderate quantity. Total purchases about 2,600 bales.

No. 12s.—Chinkiang was the buyer of this yarn and about 500 bales changed hands.

No. 16s.—In the entire absence of suitable chops, no transactions have taken place in this number, though its demand is as brisk as ever.

No. 20s.—Szechuen and Hankow paid attention to this number and purchased about 1,000 bales at an advance of Tls 1 1-2/2 over last quotations.

Total sales of Indian yarn during the fortnight about ..... 4,100 bales.
Arrivals of Indian yarn during the fortnight about ..... 13,519 „
Estimated unsold stock about..... 18,000 „
Estimated sold but uncleared stock about ..... 20,000 „

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On INDIA T T Rs 177½ per Tls 100
„ HONGKONG „ Tls 75 5 8 per dls 100
„ LONDON „ 2s. 4 3-4d per Tl. 1

The same Company's Circular dated Hongkong 30th April, says:—Our last circular was dated the 16th inst.

Throughout the past fortnight the yarn market has ruled very firm, and the hardening tendency forecasted in our last report has been fully sustained in prices advancing from dols 2 to dols 6 per bale for the more desirable spinnings. Stocks of the more fancied threads are rapidly depleting and, in view of consumer's eagerness to secure supplies, there is every reason to believe that the present satisfactory standard of prices will be maintained even in the face of a steadily rising exchange.

No. 20s.—A good business reported at an advance of dols 1 to 3 per bale.

No. 16s.—A moderate business was done in selected threads.

No. 12s.—Moved slowly ; prices show an advance of dols 1 to 2 per bale.

No. 10s.—Very firm. Owing to the scarcity of stock of selected threads, prices advanced from dols 2 to 6 per bale.

No. 8s.—Stock nil.

No. 6s.—Only one thread fetched dol 1s. better. Market closes firm.

Sales:—50 bales of No 6s., 4,150 bales of No. 10s., 700 bales of No. 12s., 125 bales of No. 16s., and 1,375 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 6,400 bales.

Arrivals :—Per steamers "Kumsang, Knight Errant, Meyari Maru, G. Apcar and Delta" of about 6,000 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 7,000 bales.
Uncleared Stock :—About 19,000 bales,
Exchange :—We quote to-day as follows :—

India	T. T.	at Rs. 135 3/4 per cent.
„	Demand	„ 136 1/4 „
London	T. T.	„ Sh. 1'9 11/16d.=1 dols.
„	Demand	„ 1'9 3/4d.=1 dols.
Shanghai.....	at Tls. 74 5/8=1 dols. 100	
Silver	at	24 3/8d. per oz.

The Japanese paper "Toyo Keizai," prints an interesting summary of the cotton yarn and cotton piece goods industry in Japan, which has made remarkable progress since the Japan-China War of 1894-5.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Glendhu s—7 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Elysia s—960 cwts hides, fleshing manure, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 36 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 50 bales wool, F Khoopchand ; 78 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 30 bales wool, M Jetha ; 127 tons oilcake, The New Mofussil and Co ; 100 cwts buffalo pickers, 200 bales gunny cullings, C Peraji and Co ; 100 bales cotton-fly, H B Bode and Sons ; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Rydal Hall s—2,000 tons Manganese ore, S Smidt and Co ; 503 cwts myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—1,480 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co ; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co ; 12 cwts cardamum seed, S Bhimji ; 24 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 9 cases brassware, Cursetjee Byramjee ; 2 pots rosa oil, 100 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy ; 92 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co ; 10 cwts cardamum seed, 5 cwts beeswax, E Mahomed ; 16 bales hides, H A Oomer ; 98 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co ; 23 bales hides H N and H Essa ; 29 bales hides H O and H Moosa ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 10 cwts cardamum seed, 16 cwts wax, E Sultanally ; 165 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Fife s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 3,000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros; 9,249 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Vigo s— 8,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseed B D Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, W Becher ; 16,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 9,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Pondo s—350 tons Manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR MALMOH.

Vigo s—110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Vigo s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Gulna s—100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 1,500 cwts poppyseed, 200 cwts fenngree, Volkart Bros ; 7,662 cwts gingellyseed, 2,001 cwts rapeseed, 2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,331 cwts poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 75 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co ; 500 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 13 bales cotton and 321 bales cotton-waste, W Wolf and Sons.

King Robert s—275 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 165 bales cotton waste, H Bhijnath and Co ; 157 cwts gum, S Coverjee; 50 bales hemp, R Ruttunji.

Kt Templar s—2,000 tons Manganese ore, K Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt Templar s—330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton-waste, K Vishram and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, K Nixon and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 11,001 cwts rapeseed, E D. Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co; 110 bales cotton, 6,000 cwts rapeseed, 267 cwts poppyseed, 2,000 cwts linseed, 800 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 tons Manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

Abonkir s—186 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,114 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elysia s—300 casks salted skins, H N Halim.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Elysia s—60 casks salted skins, Max Klein.

FOR LEGHORN.

Visegoth s—10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—2,000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 499 cwts teelseed, and 1,900 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Djibouti s—120 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wellington s—350 cwts myrabollams, Ebji Oomersy ; 110 bales cotton, B Shamjee and Co ; 180 cwts mustardseed Volkart Bros.

Devanha s—1,800 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co ; 200 bales twist, C Bamonji and Co ; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

Persia s—325 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co.

Ischia s—46 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—451 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co ; 500 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 1,510 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 200 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 300 bales twist C Bhowanidas.

Persia s—741 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

THE RYAN PRESENTATION FUND.—Messrs Rustam K. R. Cama and H. D. Padamji, the Honorary Secretaries of the Ryan Presentation Fund beg to acknowledge with thanks the further following subscriptions to the above fund:—Messrs. Gordhandas Khatau and Moolraj Khatau Rs. 50 ; Messrs. Jehangir and Byramji Karaka Rs. 15; Mr. N. N. Wadia. Rs. 25; Mr. P.B. Press Rs. 15 Mr. M. Rs. 10; Mr. H. B. Gazdar Rs. 10 ; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dayar Rs. 20 ; the Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Dixit Rs. 10; Dr. F. Dayer Rs. 10; Mr. Abdool Hussein Abdool Karim Rs. 10; Mr. Pherose C. Sethna Rs. 10. The total subscription up-to date is Rs. 2,155.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

FEROZEPORE.

MARRIAGE.

MALLEGAMWALA—POCHA—May 12, Roze-Bahaman, Mah—Adar Yazd, at Ferozepore, Punjab, Mr. Shapoorji Cowasji Mallegamwala, with Bai Tehmina Ardeshir Pocha.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRANSON—May 13, at "Kedleston," Coonoor, the wife of R. H. S. Branson, of a daughter.
BREMNER—May 9, at Cuttack, to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bremner, a daughter.
COOKE—May 4, at Sakesar, the wife of Major S. A Cooke, (38th P. W. O.), Central India Horse, of a daughter.
HEIN—May 10, at Allahabad, the wife of E. C. Hein, S. and T. Corps, of a daughter.
MASON—May 8, at Pallorbund, T. H. Cachar, the wife of Walter Mason, of a son.
MARKQUICK—May 12, at 102, Clive Street, Calcutta, the wife of E. Markquick, of a son.
SIMPSON—May 11, at Gorakhpur, the wife of Mr. F. D. Simpson, I. C. S., of a daughter.
STEPHEN—May 5, at the Eden Hospital, Madras to Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Stephen, a daughter.

DEATHS.

AWDRY—May 10, at Barrackpore, Capt. Ambrose J. Awdry, 74th Battery R. F. A., of heat stroke.
HODGSON—May 10, at Oakdene, Darjeeling, of pleuro-pneumonia, Sydney Geraldine Jarvis, wife of R. C. Hodgson, P. W. D., and daughter of the late Judge Kingsmill, of Toronto, Canada, aged 23 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 7h. 6m. High water, 10-38m., 11-32a. Low water, 3-57m., 4-27a.
Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Lecture on Eye Diseases, Framji Cawasji Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Middleton's Moving Pictures, Opposite Elphinstone High School.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "If you want to build up a big trade mix up a little soft soap with your business life flattery counts."—C. E. MERRIMAN.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 19th, New Moon, 7h. 12-0m. p.m. ; May 27th, First Quarter 6h. 57-8m. a.m. ; May 17th, in Perigee, 3-5h. a.m. ; May 1st, in Apogee, 5-4h. a.m. ; May 28th, in Apogee, 10-9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, May 19.—Kemp and Co., annual meeting, Sassoon House, 3-30 p.m. Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 7m. High water, 11-26m., 11-16a. Low water, 4-38m ; 5-16a.
Thursday, May 20.—Bombay High Court, Appellate Side, vacation sitting, 11-30 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 7m. High water, 0-12m., 11-50a. Low water, 5-18m., 6-3a.
Friday, May 21.—Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 0-56m. Low water, 5-57m., 6-49a.
Saturday, May 22.—Western India Cotton Growing Syndicate, general meeting, Telephone Buildings, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 0-41m., 1-30a. Low water, 6-36m., 7-36a.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding, when some business was transacted.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, via Karachi per extra s. s. "Britannia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 30 p.m. to-day, Tuesday.

THE "NATIVE OPINION" DEFUNCT.—An English Marathi weekly newspaper, which was published in Bombay, for the last forty-six years, under the name of the "Native Opinion," has ceased to exist since last week.

CHARITY AT

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE steamer Elax, 2,612 tons, Captain J Miller, sailed on Monday for Aree Bay, in ballast.

THE steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain C H S Reed, sailed on Monday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, sailed on Monday for Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Madura 1,278 tons, Captain C. R. King sailed on Monday for Persian Gulf, &c. with a general cargo and 110 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Firoozi, 2,005 tons Captain A B Watson, arrived in harbour on Monday from Jedah with a general cargo and 27 deck passengers.

THE B. & P. S. N. Company's steamer Hoseinee 923 tons; Captain G. J. Jourdan will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, 3,770 tons, Captain P. Gurjavich, arrived in harbour on Monday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Florio and Rubbattino S. N. Company's steamer Iachia 2,480 tons Captain G. Balsito sailed on Monday for Hong Kong &c. with a general cargo and 9 cabin and 45 deck passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Schwarzenfels, 2,457 tons, Captain H Siebji, arrived in harbour on Monday from Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo, 4 horses and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain A J Cole, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Basrah via Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs Grossman, Man, Mr and Mrs Allarakhia, Mr Hoosen and 2 sons and 130 deck.

THE P & O Co's steamer Assaye, 4,359 tons, Captain Owen Jones, R N R, arrived in harbour on Monday, from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers.—Major and Mrs Hole, Mr A Rodrigues, Sir Brocklehurst, Messrs Oliver, H C Stewart, G Alibhai Stewart, A Karimji, K Ogara, Col, Mrs and Miss Wilson, Major Massey, and Miss Amtalabai.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Prosperine Comdr...Leatham.....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus ..Lieut Thune in charge...Survey St
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Thune in charge.Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 17.

Askehall.....2762Fell .....T Morrison & Co
Belle of France2468Gergill ....K Nixon & Co
Ballochmyle.....2105Williamson .....K Nixon & Co
Harlesden..... 2724Gray .....K Nixon & Co
Huidari.....1563deLorne.....B & P S N Co
Firoozi.....2905 Watson .....B & P S N Co
Greenbank.....2474Harrison
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Juba.....134Wilson .....E A Protectorntei
Lord Kelvin..... 2158 Masser .....
R I M S Dufferin ...Lieut Gould Smith .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Taifi.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathgarry.....2840Stanhope ...W & A Graham & Co
Umhloti.....1398 Clarke .....W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kt Templar 4601B llett Dunkirk &c 29-5 K N & Co
2 Santhia..3252Archdeacon..22-5 Rangoon M M & Co
3 Culna3963Maclachlan.....Antwerp...19-5M M & Co
5 Wellington 3676 Evans .. Hamburg .....23-5.....
J Mackintosh & Co
6 Glendun.2349Thorne.Liverpool.29-5 W & A G & Co
7 Djibouti...2397 James ...Marseilles...31-5K N & Co
8 King Robert..... 2514Dover Antwerp 22-5
W & A G & Co
9 Elysia...3994Haig...Liverpool25-5 W & A G & Co
10 & 11 Devanha4.....785Hayward.....Shanghai 26-5
P & O S N Co
12 & 13 Egypt4179Summers...London 22-5 P & O Co
14 Kola.....510 Cole.....Basrah...20-5...M M & Co
15 Harewood...1998Francis...Hull22-5 W & A G & Co
16 Fife...2434A Harrison Hull ...22-5 W & A G & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Maclean	2922	Young	Malabar Coast	...20-5	F Muir & Co
B Visigath	2613	Rule	Amsterdam	...and Leghorn ...	25-5 Ralli Bros
C & B Vigo	2020	Harbord	Karachi	22-5	F Muir & Co
D & E Assaye	4359	Seymoon	China	...9-6	P & O Co
F Persia	3779	Guerjevesh	Kobe	...25-5	A L S N Co
G Moshtari	1110	Green	Mauritius	20-5	B & P S N Co
H Praesident	2036	Muhlbauer	Darban	...31-5	A Stranden
K Abouker	2345	Young	Dunkirk	...18-5	W & A Graham & Co
M Rydal Hall	...2139	Danton	...N F	.....K Nixon & Co	
N Jasma	...2706	Carr	...Mostyn Deep	23-5	...R A Willis
O Pondo	...1723	Buskitt	...Manchester	21-5	R A Willis
P Schwarzenfels	.....	3664	Seibji	Hamburg	22-5
Q Ahmadi	...1640	Hughes	Jeddah	...19-5	B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Kola	Cole	Basrah, May 9
17	Firoozi.....	Watson	Jedah, May 6
	Assaye.....	Jones	Shanghai, Apr 27
	Persia	Gurzjevich	Trieste, April 27
	Schwarzenfels ...	Siebji	Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Dumra.....	McDearmid ..	Karachi, etc.
	Beme	Reed	Rangoon
	Elax.....	Miller	Aree Bay
	Madura	King.....	Persian Gulf etc.
	Ischia	Belsito	Hong Kong

The steamer Hoseinee-Jourdan for Persian Gulf, obtained her portclearance on Monday.

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—
Steamer Kola for Persian Gulf etc.
" Firoozi for Jeddah etc.
" President for Zanzibar etc.
" Schawarzenfels for Hamburg etc.
" Persia for China etc.
" Assaye for China etc.
" Rydal Hall for Liverpool etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Steamer Delta left Hongkong, at 1 p. m. to-day.

The P. & O. Steamer Socotra, Extra arrived at Hongkong, at 5 p. m. on Sunday the 16th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s Steamer Ville-de-la Ciotat left Aden for Bombay on 15th instant and she is expected here on 20th instant at 7 a. m.

A GERMAN invention, which may displace a large amount of hand labour in shipbuilding, is described by the American Consul at Chemnitz. The machine is an electrical riveter, produced and operated at a small cost compared with the pneumatic and hydraulic devices. The machine weighs 2,750lb., is easily transportable, and is so arranged as to be suspended from above at any desired height, and to operate horizontally or vertically. The frame is of cast steel, and the motor employed is of 5 horse-power. It uses an alternating current of 240 volts, and makes 1,400 revolutions per minute. The maximum diameter of rivets which can be employed with this device is 0·9 inch. When the motor is once in movement the action of the riveter is controlled by a small lever, and responds promptly and exactly to the slightest alteration in its position.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.
DYNAMO AND MOTOR WORKS.
Storage (Accumulator) Battery Works.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
LARGE STOCK.
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HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND
PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,
GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) RICHd. LIPP, From Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000
STEINWEG-NACHF, Instalments from Rs. 25. and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.
If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

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MAHABLESHWAR
RACE VIEW HOTEL.

WE have a number of competitors who, in advertising, praise their HOTELS for the best of every thing, but we leave that to our customers.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-ONE LAKHS
THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.
12, Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta.

WANTED—Known our Asthma Mistura as the next Friend in distressing fits. Instant relief in the first dose. No more sleepless nights, restless days. Failures negative. Positive rational cures. Challenged even in the worst types. We can confidently recommend this to any Asthmatic sufferer. Price Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 per bottle. Supplied from Manager, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY:
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorus)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. R. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6
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NOTICE.
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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1909.

RYOTS AND CULTIVATION.

TAKING for his text a paragraph from the report of a Sub-Committee at the last Agricultural Conference at Pusa, Mr. Couchman, Director of Agriculture in Madras, has written a useful paper, which appears in the "Agricultural Journal," on the "Agricultural Classes in Madras and how to approach them." His conclusions are based on actual experience and many of them are applicable to this Presidency as to Southern India. "It must be remembered," said the Sub-Committee referred to, "that our great essential is to find by careful local investigation the actual needs of the cultivators, rather than recommend outside methods which may be improvements, but are not acceptable under local conditions." When an actual need exists, the soil is already prepared for the seed. The first requisite, therefore, is to consider in what tracts and among what classes departmental officers are most likely to meet with the desired state of things. A timely recognition of the fact that it is only under certain conditions and among certain classes that the department can, at present, effect any improvements, as Mr. Couchman realises, would have prevented much waste of money in the past. The Director is of opinion that the most promising field of labour lies in districts where personal skill and attention are necessary to obtain a good living from the land. In those districts are also found the largest number of the class whom there is the best chance of influencing, because they have a personal interest in improvements, namely the cultivating owners. In the immediate future, until the Agricultural colleges have commenced to pour forth sufficient numbers of well-trained subordinates of the right sort, through whom alone the masses can be approached, it is to the educated section of this class that the Agricultural Department must mainly address itself. There is reason in Mr. Couchman's contention for, as he shows, unlike the uneducated ryot the cultivating owner does not blindly pin his faith to custom alone. He is in the habit of looking to books and papers for information and acting upon it. The class can be influenced by books and pamphlets in English and vernacular. It is Mr. Couchman's experience in Madras, as it is that of Agricultural officers in Bombay, that the ordinary ryot who can just read a vernacular paper would scarcely ever act on any information contained in it. "Reading to him is a mere way of killing superfluous time, not a way of obtaining information on which to base his conduct. The educated classes have travelled and seen other crops and other methods."

The necessity for the introduction of an agency whereby to influence the illiterate classes is recognised and Mr. Couchman accentuates it, holding that to trust to new ideas filtering down from the infinitesimal fraction of the population which is at the same time educated and takes an interest in agriculture, is to postpone progress indefinitely. No bulletins in English can reach the fringe of the cultivating classes, even the vernacular bulletins can only be read by a small proportion, so small is the literate section of the population. Unfortunately, too, the experts of the Indian Agricultural Department are separated by a wide gulf in language, race, customs, and ways of thought from the farmers of the country. They can never hope therefore to exercise any considerable direct influence on the cultivating classes. We concur, entirely, in the view of the Madras Director that until the colleges turn out men of the right stamp to instruct, very little can be effected, for the poorer agricultural classes can only be reached by oral instruction in their own languages in their own villages. By no other means can the results of the experimental work be brought to the notice of the cultivators. In the course of his paper Mr. Couchman makes some pithy comments on the Indian cultivator and his methods. Of those, in Bellary, Anantapur and Kurnool districts, he tells us thirty acres can be cultivated with a single pair of cattle. If the rains are favourable, a good crop is secured. The periodical failures of rain protect the land from being absolutely worked out, by enforcing occasional fallows. If the rain fails, there is little lost, because little has been put into the land. Such conditions have produced a corresponding cultivator. Possessed of great physical strength and endurance, he is at the same time lazy, because in a bad year industry is wasted and in a good year the land responds to indifferent tillage. Obviously, therefore, it is little use attempting to teach this class anything of improved methods. They would not take the extra trouble, believing "it is better to drink the water which is at hand than to run to a distance to drink milk." Till a change for the worse forces this class to improve their methods they must be accepted as one of the conditions to which a new variety must be acclimatised as much as to temperature and rainfall.

Indifference and indolence are the main obstacles in the way of the agricultural reformer. In the deltas when the water-supply is certain and the silt ensures a certain minimum crop every year, foresight, skill and industry are at a discount and the cultivator is the poorest specimen of his stock. In the Kaveri delta "hundreds of years of practical security against failure of crops have weakened the fibre of the cultivator and destroyed his initiative and resource." The tenant-at-will is described as one whose status varies from that of a rack-rented bird-of-passage who pays half, to three-quarters, of the gross produce to the landowner, to that of the wealthy tenant of a poor landlord in a district where good tenants are scarce. It is found that where the tenant pays his rent in a share of the crop, he is averse to increasing his rent though thereby he might improve the yield and his own profit. And a case is quoted of an intelligent ryot in the Kaveri delta who plants his own paddy land, about twenty acres in extent, with single seedlings, using selected seed and manuring his land, thereby getting about double the usual crop. He also rents some land on the share system whereby from half to three-quarters of the gross produce goes to the landlord. This he does in the usual slovenly local fashion, preferring to get a smaller return himself with the minimum of trouble, to increasing the share of the sleeping partner in a greater ratio than his own. How ever it is attempted and no matter what means are adopted, reaching the ryot must be a slow and discouraging process for years to come.

GARDNER OF GARDNER'S HORSE. THE Second Bengal Lancers, famous in Indian history as Gardner's Horse, was first raised in May 1809; and accordingly its centenary falls during the current month. But for obvious reasons it is not to be celebrated just now, during these dog days, but will be kept with due honour a few months hence. William Linnaeus Gardner (1771—1835), to whom this fine regiment owes its origin, was a remarkable soldier, whose chequered and adventurous career in India, of a century ago, is not so well known as it deserves to be. The historian Mill and even the late Sir William Hunter, who ought to have known better, have confounded him with another person of a similar name who was the first Resident in Nepal, the Hon'ble Edward Gardiner. Gardner's name was spelt in many Army Lists of his time as Gardiner, and hence this confusion, though the fact that Edward Gardiner was a Civil Servant should have prevented the mistake. Sometimes, too, he is mistaken for another Gardner, whose career is very like his own in its romance. This was Alexander Haughton Gardner (1785—1877), who after an adventurous career in Central Asia and Afghanistan became one of the European officers of Ranjit, the "Lion of the Punjab," and after the death of his former master and the downfall of the Sikhs, joined the service of Gulab Sing of Kashmir, where he passed the last thirty years of his life and died at the advanced age of 92. The founder of Gardner's Horse was the nephew of the first Lord Gardner, a gallant British Admiral, who won his fame and peerage in the French war under Lord Howe, and came to India in the 74th Highlanders. He rose to be Captain, but soon left the army to become a military adventurer, like many other similar spirits of the day, in the field of Indian discord. At first he placed his services under Holkar, and being sent by that Chief on a mission to the Chief of Cambay, he fell in love there with a Mahomedan Princess, on whose ancestors the Moghal Emperors of Delhi had conferred the highest honours, and whom he married. This tendency to contract marriage with Indians has run through the Gardner family, and at present there are two rival claimants for the Gardner peerage, both born of such marriages. Afterwards he was sent by Holkar to negociate with Lord Lake, and on his chief's accusing him of treachary in this business and grossly insulting him, he tried to cut him down and then escaped. He then went through a career of the wildest adventures in those strange and lawless times, at one time being strapped to a gun under threat of death unless he promised to fight against the English, at another jumping down a precipice fifty feet deep into a stream to escape, his guards. He at last joined Lake's camp where he served during the remainder of that famous General's time in India till he retired. After Lake's death in 1808 he raised his irregular horse which celebrates its centenary this year, and served with it with distinction in the next war which broke out, which was with Nepal, where Ochterlony was the Commander, whom he aided subsequently also in settling Rajputana. He was rewarded for all these services with a majority in the King's Army, which he had left twenty years before. He also served in the First Burmese War with his Horse, and finally settled down at Khasgunj in the United Provinces, where he had purchased an extensive Jaghir and where he died at the age of 65 on 29th July, 1835, his wife, the Begum of Cambay, following him a month later. He was a very skilled rider and swordsman, of tall soldier-like figure and dignified manners. Gardner's Horse was conspicuous during the Mutiny for its loyalty, and was enrolled subsequently in the Indian Regular Army as the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, now called the 2nd Bengal Lancers.

PURITAN LEGISLATION. THE natural result of puritanical legislation of the sort, for which Radical agitators are constantly pressing, is rarely to check vice—either real or fancied—but merely to engender in the people habits of deception and concealment, which are entirely opposed to the best in our national character, and only result in its deterioration. An instance of this is now supplied by the action of the Streets Betting Act, which merely prevented the working man from investing his modest shilling and left untouched the reckless gamblers in thousands, who were guilty of the real vice. What harm there was in the artisan or workman enjoying the mild excitement of speculating a shilling, it required the keen eyes of the Radical puritan to discover. Anyhow it was not likely that the workman was going to leave off "putting on" his shillings. Instead of doing so in the street, he merely went to a club where the policeman could not see him. The puritan has thus created a worse situation, for in a club where betting has become a recognised thing, the man is far more likely to be tempted to excess than when he merely slips a coin into a bookmaker's hand as he passes him on the pavement. Attention is being called in the North of England to the increase in club betting. The Chief Constable of Liverpool says that "of the hundred clubs now on the register I am inclined to class forty as betting clubs. The passion for betting among the work-classes, especially for betting on football matches, renders the running of betting clubs a very profitable business, while the present unsatisfactory state of gaming laws renders it a pretty safe one." The Anti-Gambling League is approaching the Home Office in the matter, and pressing for more stringent regulations regarding clubs. Unreasonably repressive legislation thus only calls for more, to rectify the evils which of itself it creates. Unfortunately while the present administration with its abnormally active conscience remains in power, illustrations of the kind we have referred to cannot be given too much prominence.

SANITATION IN RAJPUTANA. CONSIDERED on the whole, the report which has just been issued upon sanitation in Rajputana during 1907 is a very satisfactory one. Progress—if slow progress—is being made. The province was almost free from cholera and small-pox during the year, but an epidemic of plague spread through eleven of the Native States between September and March. Jaipur city felt it most severely, and there 3,441 deaths occurred among 3,470 cases. Great difficulty is being found in getting the people to appreciate the value of inoculation and other preventive methods. A strong effort in this direction at Jaipur was practically without success, for though facilities for inoculation were freely provided, very few of the inhabitants could be induced to make use of them. Similar reluctance was found in the villages, although here evacuation was freely resorted to. On the death-rate in the Native States the healthy climatic conditions of 1906 had their effect, and it dropped from 13·23 per mille to 12·28. The birth-rate also rose from 10·36 per mille to 12·06. Unhappily these conditions were not continued, for the monsoon, though fair in amount, was short-lived and several States, particularly those of Eastern Rajputana, suffered from scarcity. An increased mortality from fever and dysentery was the result. The scheme for the improvement of the Ajmer water-supply is proceeding and an engineering staff has been engaged to test the water-level of the surrounding country. Boring operations are in progress. The Municipal Committee is also taking up the question of general sanitation and proposes to raise a small loan of half a lakh of rupees to be spent upon certain improvements. Sanitation in the jails, it is gratifying to note, is improving, while the number of prisoners is falling. The figures of the death-rate as well as of the totals of prisoners have generally been reduced.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the outward Mails of the 7th instant, left Aden at 3 p.m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Burma Boundaries Act will be introduced at the next meeting of the Burma Legislative Council.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th April, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1908 of 472,276 maunds with an increase of Rs. 44,373 in the earnings.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. E. JENNINGS, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, is nominated a Councillor of the Poona Suburban Municipality, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Burke, I. M. S., resigned.

HIS HONOUR SIR LOUIS DANE, will visit the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar and the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, on the 22nd instant. He will stay the night at Dharmpur, where Lady Dane will join him on the morning of the 23rd. Both will then motor up to Simla arriving about noon.

THE time-table of a South of France Railway announces: "Half-tickets for children are not issued on this line. In the case, however, of two children of one family travelling together a single ticket will be sufficient for the two. Should the family consist of only one child application should be made to the booking-clerk, who will issue a portion of a ticket at a moiety of the usual fare."

RESIDENES of Olive-road, Cricklewood, remembering gruesome trunk tragedies, were much perturbed when a man drove up in a van to an empty house in the road, deposited a heavy trunk in the house and drove quickly away. The police who were called in, decided after much deliberation to remove the trunk and open it. They found it contained house decorator's tools.

As the result of the dearth of every description of white fish on the Scottish coast, many fishermen are turning their attention to some more profitable calling, the most popular being that of golf caddy. As there are comparatively few places of any consequence in Scotland without a golf course, their new profession is affording employment to large numbers of fishermen, although the regular caddies are not taking over kindly to the innovation. Another result of the failure of the fishing is an unusually large number of failures in the West Highlands.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE "DREADNOUGHT" QUESTION.

The Northern Territory.

CENSUS PREPARATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, MAY 3.

MR. FISHER on Tuesday, at the Eight Hours' demonstration, gave his answer to Mr. Deakin's suggestion that the Government should not make the "Dreadnought" issue a party question. Having repeated much of what he has said in recent speeches as to the policy of the Government, he proceeded:—"The Ministry have come to the conclusion that the best way to assist the mother country is for Australia to provide its own defence. Some persons say we ought, in addition, offer a "Dreadnought" to the English Government. My reply to that proposal is thas this Government cannot offer a "Dreadnought." We have already mentioned our defence proposals, and it would not do for us to cripple them. We feel, too, that the Imperial Government are not in need of a "Dreadnought," and the advisers of His Majesty the King have intimated that there is no apprehension of danger from the enemies of the Empire. If there were such danger they would certainly let us know. It has been hinted that the mother country is incapable of building a large number of ships and competing against all its enemies in the matter of shipbuilding. I believe that there are 17 or 18 dockyards in Great Britain which are ready to build any fighting machines the Imperial Government like to order. It should be remembered, too, that London is the centre of the money market of the world. Money can be borrowed there at a quarter per cent. less than an any other part of the world; but what is it that some people want us to do here? They want the Government to declare to the world our nakedness in Australia. The Government are asked to cripple the resources when they have already declared a defence policy of their own, so that we shall not be able if we give a "Dreadnought" to build the vessels which we have spoken of years to come. Some persons have told the Government that they ought to make the offer of a "Dreadnought" to the mother country to show their loyalty, If I thought it was necessary to offer a gift to Great Britain, in order to show that we are loyal, I would think this was a very poor way of doing it. Indeed, no graver reflection than a suggestion such as that has ever been cast upon the people of Australia. I am not myself a man who is blinded by prejudice or political bias. I am not speaking as a native of this great country. I spent my boyhood in another country, of which I have happy recollections, and I should not hesitate to do anything to assist her if the need should ever arise. My ambitions would not stop in such a case at the price of a "Dreadnought" from Australia—I am speaking now on behalf of the great party which I have the honour to lead—but I would pledge the whole resources of this great country to Great Britain if ever any real danger were to arise. Different people, of course, have different ideas and different ways of showing their loyalty. Some of them, therefore, said we ought to make the offer of a "Dreadnought" now, but the answer of the Government to the enemies of Great Britain or to those who might be envious of her greatness and power, if they ever attempt to threaten her, would be 5,000 hammers in our own dockyards busily building ships for the defence of our own country and to give aid to the mother country in time of stress. Some people say unless the Government are influenced by fear of the threatened consequences the Administration will have to fall. That threat, however, will have no influence on the present Ministry. They have dealt with the matter on its merits. What kind of men should we be if in a national crisis which concerns Australia we were simply to turn away and not to face it, although we knew we were trying to do the best thing for Australia? We will not turn away—it will not be done. The Government will proceed with their policy, as at first announced. They will ask Parliament to adopt that policy, and if Parliament does so all will be well; but if it does not then some other party will have to take up the government of this country. Sooner or later the present Government will have an opportunity of going before their masters, the people. They will appeal to them with confidence on the policy which the Government have submitted. We shall rely upon the good faith and justice of the people and on their ambition and desire to do something for themselves in the first place, and in the second on our determination to offer everything we can in defence of the Empire of which we form a part. Lest there may be any apprehension in the minds of some people that the present Administration will cling to office for the sake of office—if it is thought that the Ministers do not represent the feelings of the people on the broad national question now before them—the Government will welcome at the earliest moment which can be found a way of ascertaining what is the real and expressed will of the people. It is because I am thoroughly convinced that the policy which I have announced is the best policy for Australia and for the preservation of the Empire, that I now ask you all to give all the support you can to the Government that I have the honour to lead in the National Parliament.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

Among the proposals which, a few weeks ago, the Prime Minister (Mr. A. Fisher), said would be considered by the Federal Parliament during the coming session was the question of the transfer of the Northern Territory in the terms of the agreement drawn up by Mr. Price, on behalf of South Australia and Mr. Deakin when occupied the position of Prime Minister. More recent events seem to point to the possibility of an early appeal to the people, and, should that be the case, the Territory transfer, will once more be pushed aside. There is more than a suggestion the South Australian Government will not allow this big question to be hung up indefinitely. Not so long ago, when the Minister Controlling the Territory (Hon J. G. Bice) was waited upon by an influential deputation to urge the claims of South Australia for the construction of the proposed railway line over the direct route, instead of by a detour through Western Queensland, he made it clear that South Australia would expect the Commonwealth Government to come to an early decision. He was also deeply impressed with the arguments advanced for the direct route which will open up a vast area of good pastoral and mineral country within South Australian borders. Having in mind all that South Australia has to gain or lose by a direct line or the deviation through Queensland, it is some somewhat unfortunate that one of the delegates at the A. N. A. conference last week should have expressed indifference whether the line went east or west of Lake Eyre. So far as can be judged by the opinions of men well qualified to speak, it makes all the difference to South Australia, and will practically determine the question whether or not the enormous area of valuable pastoral country in the vicinity of the MacDonnell ranges is ever to be opend up for profitable occupation. Patriotic South Australians have everything to gain by an insistence upon the terms of the agreement that the proposed railway be built "in the Northern Territory from Port Darwin southward to the northern boundary of South Australia."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The keenness of the demand for land in South Australia has been illustrated by the large number of applications which the Government have received for the reclaimed land, known as Monteith's Swamp near Murray Bridge. The reclaimed portion of the swamp totals 986½ acres, which cost the Government £8 per acre, and in addition there is an area of 940 acres of high land, part of which goes with each block of reclaimed land. Applications closed on April 20, when considerably over 1,000 were sent in by 334 applicants for the 37 blocks available. One block, comprising 39½ acres, at the south-east and of the swamp, is evidently greatly favoured, as no fewer than 76 applications were made for it. The next highest was 66 applications for the block at the extreme south-east end of the swamp and an applications for the others varied from 14 to 60. The

[* By telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

Land Board in considering the places to take evidence at, had regard to the district in which the applicants lived, and evidence will therefore be taken at the following towns:—Strathalbyn, May 3; Murray Bridge, May 4; Kadina, May 6; Petersburgh, May 8; Adelaide, May 12. The allotment will be made after the sitting in Adelaide. The conditions are perpetual lease, and the terms are easy, as the successful applicant will be called upon to pay only one quarter of the rent in the first year, one-half in the second year, three-fourths in the third, and the full rent in the fourth and subsequent years. A fair amount of the high land is arable, and most of the swampy country is suitable for lucern growing. The average value of the reclaimed portion is £22 per acre; the lowest rent will be £20 17/6 per year, and the highest £49 10/5.

AUSTRALIAN PATENTS.

One of the Bills, which the Commonwealth Attorney-General has in preparation for the coming session of Parliament, is a Bill to amend the Patents Act, which will compel the patentees of a large number of inventions to manufacture within the Commonwealth or lose their patent rights. The main lines of the 1907 English Act of Mr. Hughes's friend Mr. Lloyd George will be followed in the Australian measure. Evidence as to the value of the English Patents Act of 1907 to British industries accumulates every day. Through the courtesy of Messrs. L. Farmer and Sons, the London "Daily Chronicle" was last month able to give some remarkable figures as to the amount spent by foreign firms in acquiring manufactories in Great Britain. A careful investigation has been made as to the expenditure on all the new work which have been opened in the United Kingdom owing to the operation of the Act, and the following may be taken as the correct figures up to date:—(1), value of land and premises, alteration in buildings, and housing of work-people, acquired by foreign firms, £117,425; (2) amount expended in the erection of buildings, £107,500; (3) amount expended in plant, machinery and equipment of factories, £87,623; total £312,547. The value of the annual assessment of these new premises to local authorities is £17,758. Thus we see that nearly £200,000 worth of work has been already brought into Great Britain by the Act in preparing for the new industries, while at the same time local rates will be relieved by nearly £6,000 a year.

COST OF A CENSUS.

The first census of Australia under Commonwealth control will be taken early in 1911, and for some time past Mr. G. H. Knibbs, the Commonwealth Statistician, and his staff have been actively engaged in a preparatory clearing of the ground for the work. Although the population of Australia is as yet only a little over four millions the people are distributed over such a large area that the taking of a full and complete census will be an undertaking of considerable magnitude. Mr. Knibbs has recently received some interesting information in connection with the taking of the next national census of the United States, which will be carried out in 1910. For this work, the Exchequer of the United States will be called upon to provide the large sum of 14,000,000 dollars, of which 11·5 million dollars will be required for the maintenance of the permanent Census Bureau, and the remaining 12 1-2 million dollars, or £2,572,000, will be set aside for the thirteenth national census. Computed on the basis of the estimated population of the United States in 1910 the cost will be equal to £·02857 per head. Adopting this figure and applying it to the estimated population of the Commonwealth at the time of the census of 1911 the cost to Australia would be about £129,000. In connection with any estimate regarding Australia, however, allowance must be made for the sparseness of the population and the difficulties of transit, which would tend greatly to enhance the cost of collection. The United States census staff makes extensive use of mechnical aids in tabulation, such as the Hollorith electrical tabulator which, however, has been greatly improved by the expert staff of mechanicians attached to the census bureau. The United States Census Department intends to build 150 of the latest improved machines for use at the next census, and proportionately Australia would require eight such machines. During his visit abroad the Commonwealth Statistician will inspect all kinds of machines of this type, which may prove useful in accelerating the speed and reducing the cost with which the Commonwealth results can be produced.

THE NEW HEBRIDES.

Damage to the extent of between £15,000 and £16,000 was occasioned by the hurricane which swept through the New Hebrides recently. Advices received by the steamer "Tamvo" tell of the havoc wrought by the storm. The schooner "Julia" was wrecked at Malekula, and several trading boats were reduced to matchwood. At Vila the Troisamis is a total wreck, and the schooner "Gallia" is badly ashore and damaged. The Comptoir Francais punt was smashed up at Vila, the loss on the cargo being very heavy. Five bridges were swept away, and numerous horses uncoupled by the fury of the storm. The belfry of the Presbyterian church was blown down, and the bell, the gift of Captain Rason, was smashed. A report from Mele states that three natives were drowned, and one of them had his head torn from the body, the head being found in the fork of a tree. The plantations on the Theomey were nearly all wiped out, and the whole of the maize crops at South Santo and Malo were damaged, while the coast of Malekula suffered severely. The yam and taro plantations belonging to the natives were also devastated. At Tongoa the Rev. W. Milne's natives church was blown off its foundation, and the Roxburgh launch was driven ashore. Nguna reports that 20 native churches on Pele and other small islands were wrecked. Undine Bay had the full force of the storm, and there was a clean sweep of one of the plantations there. The heaviest blow lasted about four hours, and 12 in. of rain fell in about five hours.

A TELEPHONE GIRL RISES OFF.

At times amusing incidents come under the notice of the Federal Public Service Commissioner and his staff in the course of their duties examining and controlling the appointment of new officials. After the examination of candidates for positions such as telephone attendants, a list of successful applicants is posted according to order of merit and as vacancies occur the list is drawn upon in regular rotation. Recently the Melbourne Telephone Exchange required an additional attendant, and the young lady whose name was first on the list was written to. She was asked by the department to forward certificates of birth and of the state of her health, and to report herself for engagement. There was

SULTAN AND THE ARMENIANS.

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE.

Mussulmans to Abstain from Murder.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Sultan, in cordially receiving an Armenian deputation, promised to issue a proclamation ordering Mussulmans to abstain from murder and pillage, and enjoining them to preserve harmony with non-Moslems.

ATROCITIES IN RUSSIAN PRISONS.

Fearful Revelations in the Duma.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that the Socialists have made most appalling revelations in the Duma, with regard to the atrocities committed in prisons. Many prisoners, they say, have been tortured to death. Typhoid and scurvy are rife, and patients' flesh is eaten into by irons.

THE STRIKE IN PARIS.

Practically at an End.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The French Postal strike is practically over. There are now only 167 absentees in Paris. Meetings of various Trades Unions have expressed sympathy with the strikers but took no action.

LATER.

The collapse of the French strike is regarded as having an importance quite outside the particular struggle involved. It means the reassertion of the principle of authority and discipline which has been utterly lacking in many branches of French administration.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Russian Force Returns to Tabriz.

NATIONALIST BARRICADES DEMOLISHED.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg report that the force sent by General Snarski to Marand has returned to Tabriz. They found Marand tranquil. The Governor has disappeared.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Tabriz that the Russian have demolished Nationalist barricades and are taking elaborate precautions to prevent a disturbance.

FRENCH SEAMEN ON STRIKE.

Liners Lying Idle.

LONDON, MAY 17.

In consequence of the strike of the crews of the French Trans-Atlantic liners, the Compagnie Trans-Atlantique is laying up all ships now at St. Nazaire.

LORD ROBERTS' GOLDEN WEDDING.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Lord Roberts celebrates his golden wedding to-morrow.

LONDON, MAY 17.

All papers publish most sympathetic biographies and stories of Lord Roberts.

INDIAN BISHOPS AT THE VATICAN.

Received by the Pope.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Pope has received in audience the Bishops of Mangalore and Poona.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Its Peaceful Purposes.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Berlin and Vienna Press emphasise the splendid prestige of the Triple Alliance and insist strongly on its peaceful purposes.

MR. GEORGE MEREDITH ILL.

Condition Causes Anxiety.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Mr. George Meredith is seriously ill and his condition is causing anxiety.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Chapman, C.S.I., formerly Financial Secretary to the Government of India.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 16.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Arabia," with the English Mail of the 7th instant, left for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day.

THE ABYSSINIAN CROWN PRINCE.

Married to his Cousin.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 17.

Prince Jeassu, heir to the Abyssinian throne, aged thirteen, has been married to Princess Romanie, niece of the Empress, aged seven. The alliance unites two dynasties and families of four powerful Chiefs.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

To Be Shortly Revived.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The Cretan question is likely to be shortly revived. It is believed that it was fully discussed during the Kaiser's visit to Corfu. It is understood that Italy will take the initiative in the matter.

EARTHQUAKE AT WINNIPEG.

No Serious Damage Done.

LONDON, MAY 17.

An earthquake is reported from Winnipeg, five hundred miles to westward, on Saturday night. People rushed out of the houses in panic. No serious damage was done.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

To Meet next July.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The next meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is likely to be in July by which time the Factories Bill and the Electricity Bill should be ready for introduction. These measures will then be published for public criticism and will be taken up again in the cold weather session.

TORNADO AT PURNEA.

Many Killed and Buried under Debris.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

The "Statesman correspondent at Purnea reports that a severe tornado passed over the station early on Sunday morning uprooting trees, dismantling telegraph wires, and wrecking houses. Several villagers were buried under their fallen houses, while others were killed by falling trees. The stable in the Club compound was levelled to the ground.

STONE-THROWING AT TRAINS.

Operation Renewed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

Stone-throwing at trains continues between Agarpara and Belghurria stations, on the Eastern Bengal Railway, an Intermediate passenger being badly hurt on Saturday by a shattered glass pane at which the stones were thrown.

THE DECENTRALIZATION SCHEME.

Measure Partially Approved.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

A small measure of decentralization is understood to have received the sanction of the Secretary of State. It relates to the powers exercised by the Director-General of the Post Office and the Post master General in regard to expenditure upon establishments and is no doubt the forerunner of wider arrangement of a similar nature in other departments directed to reducing the references necessary to Government.

SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY.

Transfer to Cawnpore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 17.

Under the orders of the Secretary of State for India, the Government Saddle and Harness factory in Veyarsapaudy, Madras, will be closed at the end of this year, the factory at Cawnpore being considered sufficient for the military requirements of all India. The Ordnance Officer, two soldier mechanics, one civilian mechanic, one European cutter and three clerks will be transferred hence to the Cawnpore Factory.

DISTURBANCE AT MANDI.

Troops Sent to Enforce Settlement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

Two companies of the 32nd Pioneers left Simla to-day for the Mandi State, to support the Civil authorities in enforcing the settlement arrived at. The Commissioner of the Jullundur Division is also proceeding there this week.

LATER.

The two hundred men of the 32nd Pioneers who left Simla this morning are to reach Mandi on Thursday. No opposition is anticipated, but they are to give the Political Agent the requisite show of force, should the so-called "reformers" seem disinclined to obey his orders. So far they have behaved in an orderly manner and the town itself is quite quiet.

COUNCIL REFORM SCHEME.

Constitution of New Assembly.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

Writs have been issued in the usual course for the election by non-official members of the Bombay Council and by the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce of candidates to succeed Mr. Gokhale and Mr. Apcar upon the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the tenures of these two representatives terminating on 24th July and 15th August respectively. These elections will be little more than formal, however, since the gentlemen selected will automatically vacate their seats with the introduction of the Reform Scheme, which will probably be before either of them has an opportunity of exercising his vote. The elections, however, are necessary to conform with the law as it now stands. Both the selected candidates will be eligible for the reformed Council, but re-election will be necessary in each case, and in that of the Bombay representative the electing body will be a new one since it will comprise some twenty non-official members of the reformed Council instead of the much smaller non-official element in the existing Council. All the local Governments have now drafted rules for the conduct of the election to their respective Legislative Councils under the Reform Scheme, and these are now being considered by the Government of India with the view to the issue of the necessary orders to enable the elections to take place next autumn, the representations made by the Mahomedan and other communities upon this subject being duly taken into account.

Rules of business for the Councils are also being drafted.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

A New Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

A scheme is understood to have reached an advanced stage which should result in the ultimate introduction of a useful facility in connection with Posts and Telegraphs in this country. It provides for the introduction of the converse of the existing arrangement whereby telegrams can be sent to Bombay to be at once forwarded by post to addressees in England. The proposal is that people at Home should be similarly enabled to send messages by mail to Bombay to be then forwarded by telegraph to addressees in all parts of India. This means for most Indian stations the saving of at least one mail in the obtaining of a reply from Home or *vice versa*. A message, for example, arriving at Bombay on Friday morning by mail would thus reach Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, Lucknow or other Indian station in time to be replied to by postal telegrams by the mail leaving Bombay the following day, a similar saving of time being effected in the converse operation of a person in England requiring an early reply from any station in India without the expense of cabling it in extenso, The arrangements for affording this new facility to the public have not yet been completed by the Post Office and the Telegraph Department, but the convenience proposed is so considerable that now the Secretary of State has approved the scheme it may be hoped that its introduction will not be long delayed.

BURMA LAW COURTS.

Chief Court Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 17.

To the Burma Government representations have been made on the question of a Chartered High Court for Burma, with six or eight Judges in the first instance, or in the alternative, a Chief Court, similar to the Punjab Chief Court.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA."

Caught in a Cyclone.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 17.

The s. s. "Kapurthala" arrived here yesterday twenty-four hours late with the Akyab mails. She left the latter port on Friday last and was caught in a cyclone, which she weathered successfully in face of the blinding rain, high wind and boisterous seas, which broke over her decks and carried away a quantity of movables.

The native crew behaved very badly, as when the storm was at its height, they deserted their posts and had to be driven by the officers from amongst the native passengers. The work of the ship's officers during most trying hours was deserving of the highest praise.

MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY.

Appeals before the High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

At the High Court this afternoon the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mookerjee took up the three appeals arising out of the Midnapore Bomb Conspiracy case. The appellants are Jogjiban Ghose, Santash Chunder Dass and Surendranath Mookerjee. All the three appeals are being heard together.

Mr. Dasavathi Sanyal appears for the first appellant, Mr. K. B. Dutt, barrister, for the second and Mr. Chaudhuri for the third. Mr. A. Gregory and Mr. A. Chatterjee, barrister, represent the Crown.

Mr. Sanyal is addressing the Court for the first appellant.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Charge against a Soldier.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

A charge was laid on Saturday night against Lance-Corporal Guest of the Northumberland Fusiliers by Mrs. Bremner, a resident of Howrah, for bolting with a hundred rupee note and her gold watch which, at his request, she entrusted to his care while they were travelling together. He slipped her at the refreshment-room, Howrah, and boarded a train which left instantly. Guest has been detained at Asansol.

MILITARY MATTERS.

English Horses for Germany.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 30.

It appears that some German army agents are particularly busy just now purchasing horses in the West of England and South Wales. Irish horses, it is said, are also much in request and a ship-load of them was a few days ago purchased at Bristol and sent from there at once to Germany. Our own Army Remount agents are not permitted to purchase horses under four years old, the supply of which is becoming seriously affected, it is said, by the large purchases, of three-year-olds for the German Army. The question of horse supply for our own forces has assumed a serious aspect which becomes intensified when the dwindling stock upon which we rely to meet our requirements is further depleted by the depredations of the foreigner. Even prior to the advent of the motor, there was an appreciable falling off in horse-breeding in this country. But now, owing to the ever increasing use of motor traction, the reserve of horses upon which the Army was accustomed to rely in case of mobilisation has practically disappeared. There was a decrease of at least 15,000 foals in England during the past year, while the motor bus and taxicab have replaced thousands of horse-drawn vehicles in the streets of London alone. There are in the Army at Home only 30,000 horses on charge at present, 20,000 more registered and presumably available, but where the remaining 20,000 are to be obtained no one knows. To put the expeditionary force in the field will require 70,000 horses, and 125,000 to mobilise the Territorials. These figures make no allowance for wastage, and what that can be we know from the recent past.

A light tapered bullet giving increased flatness of trajectory has now been decided upon, but the difficulty of increasing the present charge to use with it has yet to be overcome. There is but a very small margin of strength over and above that necessary for the charge in the service rifle, the working pressure compatible with safety being nearly reached. A slight increase in the charge might be made, but the small advantage to be obtained by doing this would not be worth the expense of manufacturing new ammunition. The present service rifle requires to be replaced by one with a much stronger breech action, which would bring it into the same class with the military rifles of other countries. Whatever steps may be taken in the evolution of the rifle, it is certain that it will be to give the Army an automatic one and probably with the "silencer" attachment, It is claimed for the latter invention that by it, not only is the flash and report practically eliminated but the recoil is also largely reduced. How such a complicated and delicate piece of mechanism as this rifle of the future will stand the rough usage of campaigning may be a matter for some anxiety when it is first submitted to the test.

Whether acetone is used in the manufacture of the new explosive has not transpired but it is known to be largely used in the production of cordite, for which purpose it is imported in considerable quantities from Germany. It is also procurable in America, but of an inferior quality to the German production. It has been stated that we are dependent on Germany for our supply of this chemical for the manufacture of cordite, though it is known that it can be produced of equally good quality in Canada, India and Australia. Acetone may be described as the by-product from the destructive distillation of young wood of the softer kinds, the chief product in the process of manufacture being wood spirit. Germany has apparently established a good market for it in England, the Government of course being its chief customer. It is remarkable that we should rely on Germany for a chemical without which we should be practically defenceless, for who can deny that the manufacture of cordite is not an important factor in the scheme of Empire defence?

A short time ago under the heading "Motor Dash," in the columns of the daily papers, we should have expected to read something quite different to what we find there now. Motors, as unfortunate pedestrians know to their cost, have an extremely objectionable way of dashing into people, but "Motor Dash" is now the name for quite a harmless form of amusement much enjoyed by our inland Territorials. A "Motor Dash" recently took place in the north, when 700 Territorials dashed from Leeds to Scarborough, a distance of sixty-five miles which was covered in a little over three hours. These dashes are always made to the coast with the idea, of course, of repelling an invasion. In this case the invaders had taken up a position in the neighbourhood of Scarborough, and the men of Leeds sallied out in motor cars to drive them out. The "special idea," of course, blew up all the bridges, rendering the railway useless. On nearing the vicinity of the enemy, the defenders' scouts occupying the leading car espied a khaki clad figure crouching in a wood. This could be none other than the invaders' scout, so into him was emptied two volleys but, much to the indignation of our defenders, without the desired effect, as the scout quite unconcerned came out in the open and continued to advance towards them. On coming nearer he revealed himself as one of the "Boy Scouts," who on half holidays may be met with by scores on all the countryside. This young patriot aged 14 was out on his own to take his part in the defence of his country, and was rewarded for his zeal by being temporarily enrolled in the defending force. The motor car may prove useful for the rapid movement of small parties of troops to points of assembly in the same way as they are for bringing in voters to the poll from out-lying districts during an election, but they are certainly not practicable for dealing with larger bodies such as battalions. The public regard these exhibitions of Territorials driving in motors to the nearest attractive coast town as practical examples of what would occur in the event of this country being invaded. The invaders are invariably repulsed, and the return of the cars bearing the victors home may no doubt tend to add to the national complacency.

It has transpired that whereas the National Rifle Associations charge rifle clubs only £10 5s per thousand rounds of ·303 ammunition, of which ten shillings is refunded for the return of empty cases, the War Office are charging the Territorials £4 9s. for exactly the same quantity of ammunition. No information is forthcoming to explain how the Association is able to sell ammunition more than 30 per cent cheaper than the War Office, from whom it is obtained in the first instance. The object of the Association is of course to encourage national rifle shooting, which it is doing most successfully. Since the initiation of the movement nine years ago, more than 1400 rifle clubs have become affiliated to the Association, and grants-in-aid amounting to over £7,000 have been made to hundreds of clubs during that period. The rifle clubs are also doing good work as schools of musketry for the Territorial soldier. The Government appears incapable of appreciating this; it wants to be able to show numbers; for a thousand of the electorate who will be satisfied with numbers, only one perhaps will care or understand anything of the standard of efficiency required to render these numbers effective for the purpose of national defence. Lord Lucas stated a few days ago in the House of Lords that the strength of the Territorial Force on the 1st April was 8,938 officers and 254,524 men, being 79 per cent. of the total establishment of the former and 84 per cent. of the latter. Lord Lucas further added that the figures he had given would also be the strength at which the Territorials would take the field if mobilised at that moment. It is remarkable that this statement should have passed unchallenged, as it is known that many thousands of the one year men have removed their names from the Force, and it is improbable that the enlistments could have kept pace exactly with the resignations. However it will be time enough on the 1st July to pass final sentence on the Territorial Army scheme. The total of the establishment has been reduced from 314,000 to 302,047. It is impossible that even this total can be reached during the next two months, if it is ever reached at all.

"Our Silly Saddle" is the title of a characteristic article by General Baden-Powell, appearing in the current "Cavalry Journal." Everyone will endorse the writer's opinion of our military saddle, none more perhaps than the recruit now in the riding school, who knows from daily experience—and painful experience too—what a very "silly saddle" it is. The present military saddle should have disappeared fifty years ago with the stock and other absurdities of the kind. The long strained stirrup, the bumping unnatural seat and the clumsy bit are all in keeping with the idea of the cavalry saddle. It is extraordinary that it should still survive, except that those responsible for its retention have not to ride in it. Its abolition would be speedily accomplished if it rested with the late Inspector of Cavalry, who has an established reputation for being both practical and progressive.

WEATHER AT MUSSOORIE.

Successive Heat and Rain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LUCKNOW, MAY 17.

Mussoorie has been experiencing sudden changes during the last day or two. On Friday the thermometer touched somewhere near 90 degrees in the shade and people went about in plain clothes, the lightest possible, and perspired that evening. A few drops of rain fell accompanied by a decidedly cool breeze, and lightning was prevalent. Later on a thunderstorm occurred and the next morning the sky was heavily clouded. Soon in the afternoon it commenced to rain steadily at first, then quite heavily, and for an hour or so Mussoorie was in a very damp condition. It cleared up soon after 3 p.m., however, and a lovely evening followed, the crispness of the air being much appreciated by those recently up from the plains.

DEATH OF DR. R. SEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

The death occurred at his residence, Calcutta, on Sunday morning, of Dr. R. Sen for long connected with the Calcutta Corporation as Assistant Health Officer.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, MAY 18.—The following arrivals and departures reported at Bombay:—

NORTHERN ARMY.

ARRIVALS.—Major R E Benson, East Yorkshire Regiment; Captain W G S Cadogan, 10th Hussars, per s s "Salsette," on 14th May; Lieutenant-Colonel N T Nickalls, 17th Lancers., per s s "Persia," on 9th October; Captain R A Cooke, 17th Lancers, per s s "Brittania," on 19th March; Captain B D Fisher, 17th Lancers., per s s "Salsette," on 25th December; Lieutenant M G Micholls, 17th Lancers., per s s "Arabia," on 18th September.

DEPARTURES.—Captain W E Wilson-Johnston, 36th Sikhs; Major M Boyle R A M C, per s s "Trafford Hall," on 12th May; Lieutenant J Campbell, 29th Pudjabis; Lieutenant H I Money, 1st P. of W O Gurkha Rifles; Lieutenant A Thompson, 112th Infantry, per s s "Dumbia," on 15th May; Captain K G Buchanan, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, per s s "Castalia," on 15th May; Captain Hon. C B O Mitford, 10th Hussars; Captain W O Gibbs, 19th Hussars; Captain M H Anderson, 33rd Q O L Cavalry; Lieutenant J B W Hay, 36th Sikhs; Captain C E Bond, D S O, 1st Royal Sussex, per s s "Salsette," on 15th May; Colonel R C Broome, D G, Army Remount Department; Captain A D Walker R E, 2nd Division, per s s "D Balduino," on 15th May; Captain A C Tancock, 31st Punjabis, per s s "Bohemia" on 15th May.

SOUTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals—Capt V J Birkbeck, 2nd E Surrey Regt, per s s "Elysia," on 9th May; Col O M Watts, A A G, 9th Division, per s s "Salsette," on 14th May.

Departures—Major F H Fitzgen, 119th Infantry, per s s "Trafford Hall," on 12th May; Major W E B Smith, 1-S Wales Borderers, per s s "Delhi," on 12 May; Major R F Bell, Durham L I, per s s "Salsette," on 15th May; Major F W C Turner, 20th Deccan Horse, per s s "Castalia," on 15th May; Col R A Cole, 43rd E Regt, per s s "Castalia," on 15th May.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

Brigadier-General Barter, Commanding the Jhansi Brigade, has been promoted to Major-General from the 8th instant.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H Roe, Royal Engineers, has been selected for the Command of the 2nd Queen's Own Sappers, vice Colonel Anderson, whose tenure expires on the 20th proximo.

Lieutenant Money, 130th Baluchis, is appointed Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta.

Lieutenant E. De W. Waller, R.G.A., is posted to the 108th Infantry on appointment to the Indian Army.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Captain F. Burch, Quartermaster, 1st Dragoons.

Lieutenant Manning, 12th Lancers, is permitted to resign his Commission.

THE INDIAN ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT recently sent home a field-gun made at Cossipore with a carriage from the Jubbulpore factory. This specimen of work done in India was critically examined, and says the "Pioneer it is satisfactory to learn that it was highly approved of by English experts, The manufacture of field-artillery in this country is now being proceeded with and good results are assured.

JOHN TWAMLEY, an undertaker, of Yoxall, near Burton-upon-Trent, who used to declare that he believed he would make coffins for six hundred fellow villagers, was able to complete the five hundred and fifty-ninth only with the help of his son. The son has made the six hundredth for the old man himself who died in his eighty-fifth year.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

LEGATION GUARDS.

It is reported that the Ministry of Interior has suggested to the Waiwupu that, as the foreign Powers are reducing their troops in Peking and the North, China should avail herself of the opportunity to persuade the Diplomatic Corps to withdraw their Legation guards entirely, upon which the Ministry undertakes to detail efficient police to maintain peace and good order, and China would undertake to afford due protection to the Legations.

EXPORT INVESTIGATION.

As hides, skins and other staple products form the chief articles of export from China, the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has deputed its Secretary, Mr. Chang Pangchih to proceed to Tientsin, Shanghai and other ports on a mission to investigate their export, and the outlook of the export trade in the Empire. Mr. Chang has arrived at Tientsin to institute necessary inquiries and will shortly visit Shanghai for the same purpose.

PAPER MANUFACTURE.

In view of the growing consumption of foreign paper in China and the fact that it is gradually replacing Chinese paper in general use, the President of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce is alive to the necessity of attempting an improvement in the manufacture of Chinese paper. Deputies have been dispatched to Japan to study the subject, and it is further proposed to appoint a few secretaries of the Board to go to Europe on a similar mission. They will be instructed to engage foreign experts for the education of Chinese in the art of paper-making, preparatory to the establishment of large paper mills in China.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

According to a native report it appears that Yu Ya-ching and Yuan Heng-chi, committee of the Chinese Physical Association, have addressed a letter to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Singapore stating that they had heard that the Chinese Volunteers in that Colony when first formed were commanded by foreign officers and were not allowed to take home their rifles. Now, however, that the company has been organized for three years it is understood that the members are allowed to elect their own Chinese lieutenant, and can have possession of their rifles. This inquiry was instituted with a view to making a request to the Municipal Council for similar privileges to be granted to the Chinese Volunteer Company in Shanghai which has been incorporated in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps for three years by quoting the precedent in Singapore supposing the case there to be as reported. A reply has been received however from the Singpore Chamber that in spite of the fact that since the formation of the Chinese Volunteer Crops in Singapore, it has progressed in both efficiency and spirit, and that in target shooting and athletic sports its members have won victories over their western fellow-volunteers, the corps is still commanded by foreign officers and the members are still forbidden to retain possession of their rifles.

PEKING INTELLIGENCE.

Dispatches from Peking state that there has been a change of front on the part of the Powers towards China in international affairs, and the position is growing critical. Negotiations are hanging fire on the Harbin incident, Great Britain and Japan were quite amicable last year as regards the Luanchou mining question and Manchuria respectively. But these two Powers have now, it is said, begun to adopt a stronger attitude. The latter country further refuses to withdraw her troops from Chientao while the British representatives contend that the Luanchou mines are included in the Kaiping Mining Agreement. Though a complacent attitude was shown as regards the question of increase of duties and absolution of duty, the Diplomatic Corps now refuses to discuss the subject. It is stated that the Chinese Government intends to send some members of the Imperial Family to proceed abroad, after the late Emperor's funeral on May 1, to thank the foreign Powers for their courtesies shown to China on the occasion of the demise of the late Emperor and Empress Grand Dowager.

AN OFFICIAL QUARREL.

With reference to the alleged impeachment of the Shanghai Taotai by the Governor at Soochew, a report of which was published in the native Press the other day, a Chinese local contemporary states that the disagreement between the Taotai and the Governor arose in this manner. The authority for the story is not given but, pending possible contradiction it may be quoted with interest. Some time ago a certain native bank in Shanghai closed business. Among its liabilities was one of Tls. 40,000 to the Woosung and Shanghai Likin Office. The Governor, it is said, instructed the Taotai to press for repayment of the sum, but the latter made no reply for several months. Later on, continues our contemporary, the Governor instructed the Taotai to hand over one of the partners in the bank, to the Soochow authorities, so that they should bring pressure upon press him to refund the debt. To this the Taotai replied that the closed bank, besides owing the Likin Office claim, which was a private one, was indebted to the Arsenal for Tls. 60,000, the Customs for over Tls. 100,000 and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for Tls, 50,000 and these latter amounts were public or foreign moneys. He also stated that the bank in question had had dealings with foreigners, who, he was afraid, might ask for permission to proceed to Soochow to watch the case, and it would thus create a precedent for foreign interference in an inland suit. On receipt of this, the story goes on, the Governor reprimanded him in severe terms, whereat the Taotai is reported to have written an insubordinate letter to the Governor in which, it is alleged, he referred to the Governor's former private conduct in Peking in plain terms. This enraged the Governor, who wrote a special memorial of impeachment against the Taotai, accusing him, of insubordination, levity, negligence of public moneys and for using foreigners as an excuse in order to deter others from doing their duty. He is also said to have characterised the Taotai as a Chinese spy and requested his dismissal forthwith. It is stated that hitherto special denouncements made against officials by Viceroys or Governors have, as a rule, been approved and the punishment recommended has been adopted. But this case is said to have been referred to the investigation of the Viceroy at Nanking.

INTERNATIONAL AMENITIES.

It is stated that on the 3rd April the Italian Minister in Peking had an Imperial audience in the Chienching Palace to present his credentials, and later on was received in audience by the Prince Regent in the Yang Hsin Throne Hall, when the Minister presented his Highness with a decoration of the highest order from the King of Italy. The Regent conferred the Order of the Double Dragon 1st Class 3rd Division on the Minister. On the same day the Russian Minister also had an audience and presented his new credentials to the Emperor.

REMITTANCE FACILITIES.

A Chinese report says that since steam navigation has been established between Tairen and Shanghai last Autumn, the need has been felt for remittance facilities between the two ports. Recently the the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank sent an employee over to Tairen to arrange with the Chinese Chamber of Commerce there as to organising a banking office for the sole purpose of issuing drafts and remittances between Tairen and Shanghai but the proposal was not supported by members of the Chamber, as it was decided that loans were not to be made by the office, It was considered that the proposed office would not assist local trade in any way, and could not, on that account, be of much profit to the Chamber.

ILLEGAL MAPPING.

The Viceroy of Chihli has received a communication from the Waiwupu pointing out that Japanese have been known to visit the north-eastern parts of the provinces, and Mongolia, on the plea of travel, to make maps of the country. As this is in violation of international law, the Waiwupu requests the Viceroy to take strict steps to forbid the practice, and the Viceroy has accordingly issued instructions to his subordinates for their guidance.

THE death has occurred of John Manning, who for upwards of forty years presided over a coffee-stall which was nightly pitched underneath the railway bridge at the bottom of Ludgate-hill. "Dear old John," as Mr. Manning was known by his numerous customers, was quite a notable character, and his coffee-stall was the stopping place in the early hours of each morning for many newspaper workers. A typical Irishman, Mr. Manning had a cheery word for all his customers, and many homeless wanderers whom he befriended will have reason to regret his loss. He was sixty-nine years of age.

DADAR GRIEVANCES.

Dangers of Malaria.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith copy of a petition addressed to the Municipal Corporation by me and other persons residing in bunglows near the Goods Yard of the G. I. P. Railway, at Dadar. For your information I beg further to enclose copies of correspondence between myself and Mr. Kathoke on the one hand and the G.I.P.Ry. on the other and also that between myself and Mr. Kathoke and our solicitors on the one hand and the Municipal Commissioner on the other. Appreciating as we do your efforts in the direction of exposing the faults of the Municipality we feel sure that you will be kind enough to raise your most powerful voice in our behalf. You know, Sir, what taking of timely steps will mean in the matter and stamp out the disease while it is confined within very narrow limits and how an expenditure of lakhs of Rupees of public money will prove useless once the whole district is infected with Malaria. The Municipality was wakeful enough to serve me with notice to fence off my vacant land on the spot to prevent nuisance, when it was unbuilt upon. Yet the serious nature of our complaint is not considered sufficient to enable it to move in the matter even when its attention has specially been drawn to it. I find that in this respect the residents of Gilder Street are most fortunate, for the Deputy Health Officer of that district has considered it his duty to apply for leave to serve the owner of House No. 103 with a notice on the ground that rain water accumulates in the owner's compound and causes nuisance.

I trust, Sir, you will be kind enough to take up this matter and do your best to open the eyes of the Municipality to the serious trouble that is likely to arise by disregard of the necessity of timely action.—Yours, &c.,

JEHANGIR BURJORJEE COLAH.
For self and others.

From the correspondence we give the following letters:—

To the Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—We regret to find that our letter to you of 27th April last and the subsequent reminder of 17th June 1908 on the subject of repairing the road running from the Dadar Road on the East to the Dadar Goods Station of your Railway on the West remains unnoticed. We have not been extended the courtesy even of an acknowledgment to our letters. Under the circumstances we consider ourselves to be at liberty to take such steps as we may be advised in the matter. Since the beginning of the rains water has accumulated on the road and there has not been a day when the road was dry. The water, after it accumulates for days, emits bad smell. The health of the inmates of the bunglalows has suffered in consequence and the doctors have advised us that so long as the accumulation of water continues matters will go from bad to worse. You will see that under the circumstances we cannot allow this den of disease and unhealthiness to remain and this state of affairs to continue any longer, and unless immediate steps are taken to repair the road in such a way that water may not in future accumulate thereon as it does now, we will place the matter into the hands of our lawyers and file suit against the Company and apply for injunctions holding the Company liable for all the damage, costs and charges we have incurred and may hereinafter incur in the matter.

In default of our receiving a satisfactory reply within a week, the usual notice of intention to institute proceedings will be served on the agent and the necessary action taken without further delay. We shall also in addition to civil proceedings, file criminal proceedings against the responsible officials of the Railway who have shown an utter disregard to respectful representations of persons who have suffered in health in consequence of neglect and default on the part of the Railway Authorities.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) JEHANGIR BURJORJEE COLAH.
(Sd.) FRAMJEE JAMSHEDJEE KATHOKE.

To the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, Bombay.

Sir,—We beg most respectfully to approach you with the following grievance, confidently hoping that the same will meet with very early redress at your hands.

We are owners of property at Dadar Road, situate to the North and South respectively of the road running from Dadar Road on the East to the Dadar Goods Station of the G. I. P. Railway on the West. The G. I. P. Railway claim to be owners of the road in question.

The road being in a neglected state of repair and lower in level than the Dadar Road, we addressed three several communications to the Chief Engineer of the Railway to which after months of waiting a reply was sent on the 29th ulto. A copy of the communications addressed by us and of the Chief Engineer's reply is herewith enclosed for your perusal.

So long as our property consisted of vacant land there was no cause for complaint. The vacant land has now been built upon and the properties are occupied by us and our tenants.

Since the beginning of the rainy season the road in question has been under water. When there is heavy rain superfluous water is forced into the Municipal drains, but the rest remains and it does not dry up even when there is cessation of rain for days together. The water gets contaminated by wheeled traffic, to and from the Goods station, going over it and emits bad smell which is at times unbearable. Even in dry weather the road is neither cleaned nor watered and an unbearable dust nuisance is the result. In consequence of this the health of the inmates of our properties has suffered, malaria and other diseases predominate and unless immediate steps are taken to put an end to the complaint we are afraid that in an otherwise healthy locality the sufferings now being gone into by the inmates of the Frere Road are most likely to be repeated in it.

The G. I. P. Railway is a very wealthy corporation and it questions our right to call upon it to prevent disease and suffering enter our homes. It contends that the only person in Bombay who can make any requisitions on it for sanitary reasons is the Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality. At the same time it does not either dispute or deny the fact brought by us to its notice as to the consequences of the water collecting on the road on the health of the inmates. We do not of course accept the contention put forward but seeing that immediate attention is likely to be given if the Company is asked to do the required work by the Municipality we address this letter to you.

We have therefore the honor to request that you, Sir, will be good enough to look into the matter and direct the necessary orders to be issued as early as possible.—We have, &c.,

(Sd.) JEHANGIR BURJORJEE COLAH.
(Sd.) FRAMJEE JAMSHEDJEE KATHOKE.

Dadar Road, Dadar, Bombay 6th August.

To the Chief Engineer, G.I. P. Railway, Bombay.

RE ROAD TO DADAR GOODS YARD.

Dear Sir,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. D. 8280 D 80 dated the 29th ulto. We are surprised to find that our request to prevent water from your property entering over ours is characterised as "not reasonable" on the ground that the drainage of the country is in that direction. We believe the statement has been made from wrong information supplied to you. To the west of our property the Railway Company has fenced off its boundary by wooden railings instead of by a masonry wall and this allows free egress to rain water from the Railway Yard and the same accumulates on our properties and remains in a pool to the detriment of the health of the inmates. We trust that you will be kind enough to make further inquiries into the matter and avoid a law suit which we will be reluctantly compelled to adopt should you decide to adhere to your present view. It is again not correct that adequate drains have not been provided for by us and that the accummulation of water is caused by earth-filling done on our land. As stated above our complaint is directed against water from the railway yard entering on our land and you will in fairness agree with us that we are entitled to see that this is put a stop to.

With reference to the repairs to the road you appear to be under a misapprehension as to our right to prevent the Railway Company continuing a nuisance to the inmates of the properties on either side—a nuisance which breeds germs of various diseases and is extremely dangerous to health. Here again the Railway Company appear to be labouring under the belief that no man will dare to enter into litigation with a very wealthy corporation like your Company. The belief would be well founded if the matter complained of did not affect health and

was merely confined to convenience. It is not denied that the matter complained of has told upon the health of the inmates and under the circumstances there is no other course left but to take such steps against the Company as might be necessary under the circumstances. It is worth noting that the Company court a heavy litigation in spite of the fact that the complaint could be remedied at a very trifling cost and that the same could have been done without admitting our right to compel the Company to do so. We beg again to put it to you if it is not desirable to take up the repair work in hand on the above terms without further delay.

We beg finally to intimate that failing a satisfactory reply from you within a week we will approach the Agent on the subject and thereafter proceed against the Company without further notice on each of the matters complained of.—Yours truly,

(Sd.) JEHANGIR BURJORJEE COLAH.
(Sd.) FRAMJEE JAMSHEDJEE KATHOKE.

Bombay 16th February.

W. D. Sheppard, Esq., I. C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—Under instructions from our clients Messrs. Jehangir Burjorji Colah and Framji Jamshedji Kuthoke we have the honour to address you as follows:—

Our clients are owners of valuable landed properties situate at Dadar Road, Dadar; to the south and north of our clients' respective properties is a road way leading from the Dadar Road to Goods Yard of the G. I. P. Railway, Dadar. The ownership of this road way is claimed by the G. I. P. Railway and consequently the Municipality do not either clean it or light it nor does it ever repair it. The G. I. P. Railway though claiming to be owners of the property equally discard it. The result is that the roadway is in a most neglected state. It is lower than the public road by about 2 feet and thus it is a source of great hardship to the hundreds of cart drivers whose animals find a most difficult task to get from the roadway to the public road when loaded. Never having been cleaned or repaired there is no lack of dust over the roadway which is blown away by winds during 8 months of the year. This nuisance tells upon the health of the tenants occupying our clients' properties.

During monsoon, however, the complaint reaches its climax. The roadway all through the monsoon is under water which has no out-let whatever where by the same may be carried away. Rain water from the Goods yard and from the public Municipal road accumulates over this roadway it being of a lower level. Even during these months there is no lack of wheel traffic over this roadway and the result is that the water becomes foul and contaminated and emits an unbearable smell and the health of the inmates of our properties suffers severely.

It is, we submit, the first and paramount duty of the Municipality to prevent disease as far as possible and take or compel the taking of all necessary steps without being moved by anybody. We are instructed that the Municipality not having done anything to remedy this serious grievance our clients wrote to you a letter on the 3rd August 1908 drawing your attention to their grievance and requesting an early redress. They also sent you a copy of their correspondence with the Chief Engineer, G. I. P. Railway. This unfortunately failed to have any effect. Our clients thereupon again addressed you a letter on the 21st of October last when they were favored by a postcard that inquiries were being made in the matter. Our clients waited patiently to hear the result of your inquiries till now, but not having received any communication from you they have now been compelled to place the matter in our hands.

We cannot understand how such a matter appears to have been overlooked by the Municipality. We are informed that the condition of the roadway was viewed both by Municipal and Railway Officials in or about August last in consequence of our clients' complaints and another monsoon is now approaching, but neither the Railway Company nor the Municipality appear to have moved farther. The Railway Company, we find, have taken up a very serious contention viz., that all complaints affecting health must come from the Health Department before they can attend to them.

Our clients trust that now that their complaint has been brought to your notice a third time it will receive your immediate attention and that you will be pleased to look personally into the matter and ascertain which department is to blame in respect of this extraordinary state of affairs.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) THAKURDAS & Co.

Dadar, 10th May.

To the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay.

Gentlemen,—We, the undersigned, who are residing in bungalows on either side of and opposite to the roadway leading from Dadar Road to the Goods Yard of the G.I.P. Railway at Dadar, beg to approach you with a complaint which is a source of very great nuisance to us all the year round in general and during the monsoon months in particular.

The ownership of the roadway in question is claimed by the G. I. P. Ry. and ever since the land comprising it was acquired under the provision of Land Acquisition Act and the roadway constructed, no steps have been taken to clean, to water, or to repair it. The result is that the roadway is in a most neglected state of disrepair and we have to suffer a good deal from dust nuisance during eight months of the year. This in itself would form a legitimate ground for complaint and redress, but that in itself would not have induced us to trouble you with our complaint. What we have to most bitterly complain of is its state during the monsoon. The roadway in question is two feet lower in level than the public road. There is no outlet for water to flow from the roadway into any public drain and the result is that from the commencement of the monsoon in June when we have slight showers upto the beginning of October the roadway is practically under water and mud. It is never being cleaned. No sweeper ever sweeps it. The wheel traffic over it is large and the roadway consequently emits a very bad smell and the health of the inmates of the bunglows greatly suffers and doctors advise us to leave the locality during the monsoon to evade ravages of malaria and other diseases.

Attention has repeatedly been drawn both of the Chief Engineer of the Railway and the Commissioner by Messrs. Kuthoke and Colah, two of the owners of the bunglows. A copy of the correspondence with the Railway was also sent to the Municipal Commissioner. The Deputy Chief Engineer of the Railway personally inspected the roadway and satisfied himself how well founded our complaint was and how necessary it was to repair it. The Municipality also got reports of its officers attached to the Health Department, but nothing seems to have been done as yet to redress our grievance and we are now faced with another monsoon. The Railway Company question the right of the owners of bunglows to call upon them to repair the road and contend that it is the province of the Health Department to make requisitions upon them in that behalf. Strange to find the Health Department which is expected to move in the matter of itself has done nothing even after personal inspection and knowledge of its most insanitary condition. The roadway is a den of disease and uncleanliness during monsoon and we beg of you, Sirs, to be kind enough in the name of humanity to direct immediate steps to be taken to protect us from disease and insanitation this year.—We have, etc.,

(Sd.) JEHANGIR BURJORJEE COLAH, and others.

MR. MCKENNA states in a reply to Mr. F. Lamb, M.P., that seven battleships and six armoured cruisers, all manned with full crews except one battleship, have been based on the Nore. In the near future the large vessels based upon the Nore will be seven battleships, three manned with nucleus crews and four with reduced nucleus crews, and three armoured cruisers manned with nucleus crews. These ships will be kept efficient and ready like the Portsmouth and Devonport nucleus-crew ships.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers every where.

SPORTING NEWS.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Proceeds of the Final Match.

THE "gate" and collection at the final match of the tournament, which was played on Saturday between the Bombay Y. M. C. A. and Grant Medical College realised Rs. 1,036-12-9. This sum has been equally divided between the Indo-British Institution, the St. George Hospital Nursing Association and the Soldiers' Home, Colaba.

MUSSOORIE OPEN GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 17.

The first day of the Mussoorie Open Gymkhana meeting was a successful one, both entries and attendance being good and the weather after the rain excellent, the clouds having passed away. All the races were won easily, except the last, which was the best of the day.

Following are the results:—

THE NOVICE RACE.

Captain Walters' Ashbury	1
Mr. Ismail Khan's Star	2

THE ARAB POLO SCURRY.

Major G. Ross's Bedouin	1
The Imperial Cadet Corps' Parkash	2

THE PACDANDI HANDICAP.

Captain Walters' Losely	1
Mr. Jolliffe's Mitzi	2

THE OPEN POLO SCURRY.

Kunwar Bijai Sinhi's Spearmint	1

THE HAPPY VALLEY STAKES.

Captain Walters' Ashbury	1

THE DESERT PLATE.

Captains Gourand' Gendarme	1

EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association was held yesterday evening at the office of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter presided on the occasion.

This Association has been in existence for over 35 years and has shown a good record of progress in all its work. The object of the Association is to give relief and to help the needy poor of Bombay, to check imposition and fraud and not to pauperise but to assist deserving people pending their re-employment. The report stated among other things:—

THE REPORT.

The Fund is undenominational and the clergy of all Protestant Churches are represented on the Committee. The cases of all Europeans and Eurasians in need of help are dealt with so far as means permit, and only those who are Roman Catholics are referred to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, as that Society ably provides for them. The Relief work at Girgaum has been very heavy, and the number of cases helped is considerably in excess of last year's figures owing very possibly to the high prices prevalent, and also possibly to the fact that the public are getting more in the habit of sending cases here for enquiry and assistance instead of giving indiscriminate charity. The general character of the Relief given is the same as it has been for a long time past. Weekly allowances are given to men out of work till they find employment or draw their first pay. Food tickets are giveu when it seems advisable to refuse money, and house rent is often paid to the landlord when the tenants are in danger of eviction owing to being in arrears. Occasionally, with the help of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, railway fares are paid for men to go to other places, where they have obtained employment, or where they have relations to support them. The room rented in Moos Building has frequently proved useful, as for example, on one occasion a woman and her baby were received there after discharge from hospital and kept till the whereabouts of the husband were ascertained. He had gone off in search of work, and the wife only got in touch with him again through the agency of this Association. Relief is afforded also in the shape of daily rations of bread and milk, which are often given when there there is a wife and some children to be provided for, as there is some times more certainty of the relief reaching them if given in this form rather than by gifts of money. As may have been seen from previous reports, negotiations have been going on with Government on these subjects since 1904, and the Committee are glad to state that they have at last been brought to a satisfactory termination, Government having finally approved of the proposed rules subject to certain alterations which have been embodied in them. The new Association which will be called "The Bombay European Relief Association" will be registered as soon as possible, and for the information of subscribers the Committee append to this Report a copy of the New Rules. From these it will be seen that the Committee will consist of twelve members composed of Honorary Secretaries of the several Associations amalgamated, three members nominated by Government and the remainder to be elected by members of the Association at the Annual General Meeting. The Association will take over and carry on the work now performed by "The Bombay European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association", "The European Pensioners' and Widows' Home", "The Strangers' Friend Society", "The Female Work-room" and any other Charitable Association which the Committee may think desirable. The various Associations which will thus be taken over will continue to be worked by separate Sub-Committees which will be represented on the General Committee by their Secretaries and the accounts of each Institution will be kept separate. The Committee hope to register the Association before the General Meeting so that the New Committee may be elected then.

THE FEMALE BRANCH.

This branch of the Association continues to do a thoroughly good work.

The report was adopted and the proceedings terminated.

GOOD GUNNERY.

Gratifying Report on Royal Artillery.

The School of Gunnery have reported to the Army Council a great improvement during the past twelve months in the shooting of the Royal Artillery. The horse and field batteries, now armed with the modern quick-firing guns, showed themselves to be equal to the best artillery of any country, and when the new howitzer is issued the artillery arm will, without doubt be the best in the world.

At home and abroad the gunnery results are far in excess of former firing, and the efficiency is still increasing. The handling of the guns of divisions was excellent, and direct firing at moving objects was good. The heavy gun firing suggests that these batteries will always cause opposing infantry to deploy even at long distances, and so make the advance difficult. Very good results were also obtained in long range work in putting a fusillade of shell over the heads of our own infantry as they closed on a position. A remarkable feature of the work is the efficiency of subalterns in handling fire.

It is reported that the arming of the batteries with modern guns has raised a new spirit, which one general aptly calls "the quick-firing spirit." Such good guns as those now in use have raised an enthusiasm, the value of which cannot be overestimated. The bursting of the quick-fire shell can easily be seen except when snow is on the ground, then it is difficult to "pick up" the explosion. The non-commissioned officers want more practice; but on the whole, the shooting indicated a very great advance in the quality of the British artillery.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY BUILDINGS COMPANY.

RELATIONS WITH MR. BANDMANN.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Empire Theatre, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The Directors' Report stated:—"The building on Plot No. 15, Wodehouse Road, has been named "Clarke House" and was let from the middle of the last year. The "Empire Buildings," Hornby Road, have been completed and a considerable part of the building has been let. A debenture loan of Rs. 4 lakhs at 6 per cent. per annum with a currency of 5 years has been raised and fully subscribed in January last. The revenue account for the year after deducting the preliminary expenses—Rs. 1,472-12-0, shows a credit balance of Rs. 24,708-15-9. Out of this the Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share for the half-year ending 31st December last. This will leave a balance of Rs. 5,208-15-9, which, they propose, should be carried forward. Mr. Salemahomed Dharamsey was appointed an additional Director during the year. You will be asked to confirm his appointment. The Directors have to record the loss through the death of Mr. Abdulla Sacoorbhai, one of the Promoters and Directors of the Company."

Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Chairman of the Board and Managing Director, in moving the adoptionof the Report, said:—"I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the Report, which is the first in which the Directors owing to the completion of some of our buildings, have been able to recommend a dividend. It is a matter of regret to me that the completion of the buildings have taken a longer time than was expected at first; but this is not surprising, looking at the condition of the market for materials and labour. We have made it a point to have sound and 'pucca' construction in all our buildings and I am of opinion that eventually this will prove to be in the best interests of the Company. I am sorry to remark that the high expectations we had formed about the revenue from our two theatres have not been realised. We have tried to make them as up-to-date as possible, and the total expenditure on the two theatres will be very nearly 6½ lakhs of rupees. The premiums to be paid for the insurance of the theatres is a very heavy item and the other disbursements also are higher than in the case of other kinds of buildings. These investments therefore are not so very profitable as is generally believed, and our rents are not so exorbitant as some interested parties have been at pains to make others believe, in order to serve their own ends. I make these remarks as I have very often been questioned why Mr. Bandmann did not perform at our Empire Theatre and had recourse to his tin theatre on the Maidan. I do not think that this is a subject of public importance, but as behind our backs, the assertion has been freely made that we were very unreasonable about the rent of our theatre, and that poor Mr. Bandmann had therefore no other course open but to put up a tin theatre, I consider it necessary to give an emphatic denial to such an insinuation. This plea has, I believe, been put ex-parte before the public bodies to induce them to grant permission to Mr. Bandmann for the erection of a theatre even in violation of the existing rules about the construction of such buildings, or to give concessions for the erection of a permanent theatre. Surprise has been expressed even in some official quarters that we should not have protested against such concessions, but I personally do not consider it dignified to enter into any such controversies. As regards the rents demanded by us it will be sufficient for me to say that we are getting much higher rents than what was offered by Mr. Bandmann, and you will, I am sure, agree with me that ours is not a beneficent institution, and that we must look after our own interests even if our ideas do not agree with the dictates of Proprietors of European Theatrical Companies. In this connection I may add that a high public officer, who had been impressed with the idea that we were asking impossible terms from Mr. Bandmann, was interviewed by me, and after I had given him all our details, he expressed himself as quite satisfied that the rent required by me was very reasonable. Mr. Bandmann, now I hear, is going to put up a grand theatre on one of the Improvement Trust Plots, and although we have been held this periodically for some years now, I hope that this time it is going to be true, as it will relieve us permanently from the stigma which is cast upon us by persons who do not know all the facts. We have also built two first class theatres on plots belonging to the Improvement Trust. We have spent about 6 1-2 lakhs instead of about 3 lakhs as originally agreed to with the Trust, and I think that it is reasonable for us to expect that the Trustees will consider that we have done our part well, and no new comers will be treated more favourably than we have been. I am glad to say that our Empire Buildings and Clarke House will turn out very good investments and I have no doubt that our shareholders will receive a steady and fair income upon their investments."

The Report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 15 per share was declared. The appointment of Mr. Saleh Mahomed Dharamsey as an additional Director was confirmed. Messrs. Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetjee and Bhaidas Itcharam were re-appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

CHAOS IN FRENCH ARSENALS.

Tradesmen Doing Repairs.

The recent visit of the Naval Inquiry Committee to Toulon has brought to light a host of regrettable defects in the organisation and equipment of the French Mediterranean Fleet. But nothing shows the chaotic state of affairs better than the explanation of why the battleship "Democratie" had to put back into Toulon Harbour.

The battleship had left port for gunnery trials when it was discovered that her big gun sights could not be used, or at least were inefficient because the fine springs of the levers were worn through. The admiral in command of the Mediterranean Fleet was consulted and it was then decided that the "Democratie" should return to Toulon for the sights to be repaired or replaced.

On reaching Toulon the commander of the "Democratie" discovered that the arsenal was absolutely unprovided with springs to replace those which were useless. However, he was not to be put out by this, and he detached one of the pieces and took it to a jeweller. The jeweller promised to do the work, but said it would take four days. Accordingly the battleship remained in port for this time, but in the end the work was properly done at a cost of only six shillings. The "Democratie" thus was able to leave Toulon in order to rejoin the fleet.

This initiative of the Captain of the "Democratie," which is quite unusual, and would certainly have been frowned at by the Pelletan Administration, was, doubtless suggested by a somewhat similar incident which happened in the same port. In this case the lieutenant in command of one of the first submarines noticed a defect in the periscope. A reflecting glass a few inches square needed to be re-silvered. The lieutenant sent in the customary demand for repairs to the administration of the arsenal. Four or five letters were exchanged, and two expert examinations were made, and then the arsenal administration replied that the work would take four months, and would cost £8.

The lieutenant shrugged his shoulders, and answered that he thought the estimate absurd. He unscrewed the part of the periscope in which the reflector was fixed, and took it to an optician. The optician promised to re-silver the glass in two days. When the account was sent in, the cost of repairs was put down at two shillings. Further revelation concerning similar misdealings are promised when two legal actions concerning the provision of naval stores come up for trial. In the first case M. Picard, Minister of Marine has lodged complaints and demands for prosecutions against the Creusot Company and two or three other firms providing ammunition and material to the Navy. In the case of the Creusot Company M. Picard states in his complaint that the company delivered goods which had been soldered, after having attempted to loosen the soldering by rust produced by ammonia salts.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The following rain is reported:—Rangoon, one and a half inches; Maymyo, Akyab, Gauhati and Silchar, one; Dibrugarh, one and a half; Delhi, half. The sky is clear or only lightly clouded, except in North-east India and parts of Burma; where heavy clouds exist locally.

Humidity and temperature are nearly normal everywhere.

Forecast.—Rain is probable in North-east India and Burma and a few thunderstorms in North-west India and South of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 17th May, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records 0·60 inch of rain during a thunder-storm and Rawalpindi a light fall. Skies are clear in the South-West Punjab and the extreme north but have become lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Delhi but normal or in defect over the rest of the area. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air has decreased and is now either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies remain moderately clouded in Lower Sind but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Upper Sind but normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day at Karachi and at night at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in West Central India but remain moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in West Central India but contains generally the average amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in defect in West Central India and Gujarat; night temperature is everywhere normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal. Temperature has fallen slightly and the maximum is now lower than usual nearly everywhere while the minimum is in defect only at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies continue lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal,

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect in South Hyderabad but normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—A few thunder-storms have occurred in Rajputana, the Punjab and the United Provinces but the only rainfall has been 0·60 inch at Delhi. The disturbed conditions in North-West India have now disappeared and pressure distribution is now nearly normal. Skies are clear over nearly the whole of the reporting area with the exception of Kathiawar and the Konkan Coast where moderate cloud persists.

Dry weather is likely nearly everywhere.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 16th March to date.
Bushire (16th)	85·6	74·1	...	7·51
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (16th)	102·8	89·1	...	1·94
Multan	109 3	85·0	...	2·31
Rawalpindi	97 4	64·9	0·10	7·50
Lahore	104·9	74·7	...	4·09
Sirsa	106 3	79·6	...	3·64
Ambala	102·2	78 0	...	2·59
Delhi	103·2	78·2	0·60	5·91
Agra	106·0	80·5	...	4·08
Mainpuri	108·3	76·0	...	2·34
Jhansi	105·5	87·0	...	1·98
Cawnpore	102·8	77·0	...	3·93
Allahabad	107·1	78·5	...	1·75
Jacobabad	111·6	71·8	...	0·80
Karachi	87·0	79·5	...	0·69
Ajmer	100·9	83·2	...	3·24
Jaipur	105·2	77·1	...	2·92
Kotah	107·0	86·6	...	2·36
Bhuj	96·6	77·5	...	0·44
Dwarka	87·8	81·2	...	0·12
Veraval	85·2	80·8	...	0·00
Rajkot	102·9	77·2	...	0·74
Bhavnagar Pam	103·1	80·0	...	2·14
Surat	92·1	80·1	...	0·06
Ahmedabad	104·6	80·2	...	0·16
Deesa	101·3	76·9	...	0·12
Neemuch	100·0	77·8	...	1·15
Indore	99 1	...	...	0·66
Jubbulpore	102·0	69·8	...	4·26
Sangor	101·6	80·0	...	3·52
Hoshangabad	102·6	80·4	...	2·36
Khandwa	103·7	83·1	...	0·12
Akola	103·2	73·1	...	1·52
Amraoti	102·3	78·8	...	1·58
Nagpur	105 6	84·3	...	6·81
Chanda	108·0	80 0	...	2·97
Raipur	105·7	84·6	...	6·55
Bombay	91·8	81·3	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	91·3	80·4	...	0·24
Mormugao	89·5	78·6	...	2·00
Karwar	89·3	81·0	...	2·21
Malegaon	104·9	78·1	...	1·17
Ahamednagar	100·4	69 5	...	2·65
Poona	96·0	71·3	...	2·36
Sholapur	102 8	75·9	...	0·80
Bijapur	99 7	71·7	...	0·50
Belgaum	91 3	68·6	...	1·63
Aurangabad	102·7	73·2	...	0·46
Nizamabad (Indur)	105·9	79·7	...	0·90
Hyderabad	102·8	81·2	...	2·50
Mangalore	88 2	78·9	...	25·87
Calicut	88·3	78·6	...	32·94
Cochin	88·7	80·8	...	13·70
Colombo	89·5	81·5	...	18 43
Masulipatam	107·8	85·2	...	5·28
Bellary	100·0	73·8	...	3·08
Cuddapah	100·2	85·6	...	6·26
Madras	100·5	83·5	...	34·87
Bangalore	89·2	70·3	...	13·47
Coimbatore	71·4	74·8	...	9·99
Trichinopoly	100·1	79·8	...	14·32
Negapatam	103·9	81·5	...	15·19

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 17th May was 29,872 13ft. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 8 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30,000 inches and that of attached thermometer 30° F. will be 14 inches and this will be higher and lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of ancroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

THE expenditure on major Irrigation Works in India during the past financial year was 208 lakhs of rupees, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," and it is significant of the important part played by the Punjab in the matter of irrigation progress that of the total expenditure nearly one-half was in this province; or, in other words, the Punjab spent nearly as much as all the rest of India and Burma. Moreover, if to the expenditure of the Punjab is added that of the North-West Frontier Province, where all irrigation works are in the hands of Punjab engineers, considerably more than half the total sum spent was due to the efforts of Punjab canal officers. The total expenditure on irrigation in 1908-09 was the highest figure yet attained.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

A RAILWAY STORY.

The engine emitted a warning cough,
When a man from a window thrust a head
In a silken hat, with a visage red,

And hands that wildly beckoned.
He lost his hat and he lost his hair
(And he hadn't too much of the latter to spare),
While hardly, fit for quotation,
Were the words that fell on the listener's ear,
Monosyllabic, and loud, and clear,
As the train steamed out of the station.

He wasn't a lunatic at large,
Who was trying to flee from the man in charge,
As everyone thought from his manner;
No—this is the reason he did what he did—
He'd given the porter half a quid
Instead of the usual tanner.

IN RETURN.

She (sitting down)—"I see you are not a regular traveller on these suburban trains."

He (standing up)—"That is true. How do you know?"

"You gave me your seat."

"And you, madam, pardon me, are not a regular traveller on suburban trains either."

"Ah, how did you guess that?"

"You thanked me."

THEY NEVER WOULD BE MISSED.

A commercial traveller was bragging about the magnitude of the firm he represented.

"I suppose your house is a pretty big establishment?" said the customer.

"Big? You can't have any idea of its dimensions. Last week we took an inventory of the employes, and found out for the first time that three cashiers and four bookkeepers were missing. That will give you some idea of the magnitude of our business."

NO SIGN OF IT.

"Are you sure that was a correct report about the gentleman at the right of the chairman, Mr. Seadds, being born with a silver spoon in his mouth?" whispered one of the diners to his neighbor at a large dinner.

"Most assuredly he was," replied the interrogated party.

"Well, then," said the first speaker, "he must have lost it—and his fork along with it. The only table implement I've noticed in his mouth since we sat down to dine is his knife."

CHEERFUL OPTIMISM.

Some time ago there was a flood in Western Pennsylvania. And old fellow, who had lost nearly everything he possessed, was sitting on the roof of the house as it floated along, when a boat spreached.

"Hello, John."

"Hello, Dave."

"Are your fowls all washed away, John?"

"Yes; but the ducks can swim, replied the old man.

"Apple trees gone?"

"Well, they said the crop would be a failure, anyhow."

"I see the flood's above your window."

"That's all right, Dave. Them winders needed washin', anyhow."

DOCTOR AND PATIENT.

A physician who had had scarcely any sleep for two days called upon a patient—an Irishman—who was suffering from pneumonia. Sitting down in a chair beside the sick man, he bent his ear to his chest to hear the respiration, calling upon Pat to count.

The doctor was so fatigued that when the patient had counted up to ten he went to sleep, with his ear on the sickman's chest. Awakening, he heard Pat still counting: "Tin thousand an' sivinty-six, tin thousand an' sivinty-sivin."

WHAT A BEAK!

This story is not actually vouched for as true, but——

A little while ago Jones managed to get a splendid record of his own parrot's cries on a cylinder.

By way of experiment, he set it going while the parrot was in the room.

"Pretty Polly! Scratch a poll! Give us a bit of sugar, uncle! Whe-e-w!" whirred the machine.

The parrot looked somewhat scared, and tried to scratch her head with one of her claws.

"I want some sugar! some sugar! Whe-e-w!" came from the gramophone.

"Great Scott!" screeched Polly, as she looked down at the trumpet. "What a beak for sweet-stuff."

BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

A baker living in a village not far from Quebec bought the butter he used from a neighboring farmer.

One day he became suspicious that the butter was not of the right weight, and therefore decided to satisfy himself as to whether the farmer was honest or not. For several days he weighed the butter, and then found that the rolls of butter which the farmer brought were gradually diminishing in weight. This angered him, so that he had the farmer immediately arrested for fraudulent dealing.

"I presume you have scales?" the judge said enquiringly.

"Yes, of course, your honor."

"And weights, too, I presume?"

"No, sir."

"How, then, do you manage to weigh the butter which you sell?"

"That's easily explained your honor," said the farmer. When the baker commenced buying his butter of me I thought I'd get my bread of him, and it's the one pound loaf I've been using as a weight for the butter I sell. So if the weight of the butter is wrong he has himself to blame."

KEEPING UP APPEARANCES.

Husband (suddenly waking up at dead of night)—"What in the world was that noise?"

Wife (calmly)—"It's all right, dear. The guests of the Moneybags' ball are just coming home, and I slipped down and gave our front door a slam, so the neighbors would think we were there."

WHY THE TRAIN STOPPED.

A train stopped abruptly, a few miles outside the little station of Hergaty, in Bohemia, and the passengers alighted to ascertain what had happened. They found the guard engaged in shaving the engine driver, who apologised profusely for the delay, but explained that he was about to propose to the young woman in the refreshment-room at the next station, and he had not had time to complete his toilet before starting.

WHAT IS FAME?

A young man returned to the country village where he was born, after having successfully worked his way up to a desirable Government office.

"I suppose the people here, Thomas, have heard of the honor that has been conferred on me?" he enquired of one of his old friends.

"Yes, they have," was the gratifying reply.

"And what," said the man of fame eagerly, "what do they say about it, Thomas?"

"They don't say anything," replied Thomas; "they just laugh."

THE SOFT ANSWER.

The old gentleman went into the parlor the other night at the witching hour of 10-30 and found the lights out, and his daughter and a dear friend enjoying a 'tete-a-tete in a corner by the window.

"Evangeline," said the old man sternly, this is scandalous,"

"Yes, papa," she answered sweetly. "It is candleless because times are hard. Lights cost so much that Ferdinand and I said we would try and get along with the starlight."

And papa turned about in speechless amazement and tried to walk out of the room through a panel in the wallpaper.

THE PLUMBER'S REVENGE.

Severe frost had burst some pipes in a London mansion, so that a plumber had to be called in. The plumber was shown round by the coachman, but as soon as he commenced work an officious butler kept close watch over him. He din't like this treatment, and determined to play a trick on the butler.

In a bathroom he found a badly-cracked pipe, and, after cutting out the ice, he quickly popped his thumb over the hole.

"Here, mate," he said, turning to the butler, "hold yer thumb over this hole while I fetch my soderin' iron. Don't shift, or there'll be a flood."

An hour went by, but plumber had not returned. Then the butler called a servant who was passing, and told her to fetch him. She found him enjoying luncheon in the kitchen.

"The butler wants to know when you're going to release him," she said.

"Go an' tell the old fool to shift his thumb. I turned the waiter off before I started on the job," replied the plumber, grinning.

MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH TRAVANCORE.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

KOTTAYAM, 10th May.—The Rev. W. F. E. Heystead, the newly-appointed Chaplain of Cochin and the High Range, is expected to come and take charge of his duties at the end of this month.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mar Thoma Syrian Church, held the other day at Tirnvalla, the question was brought forward of consecrating another Bishop for the Church, and after much discussion it was resolved that a member of the "Palakunnathu" family, to which the present Bishops belong, should be chosen; accordingly the choice has fallen upon one of the two sons of Mr. P. M. George, the Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Kottayam District Hospital, who are now prosecuting their studies at the Madras Christian College.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 11th May.—The Maharanee of Baroda and the rest of the Gaekwar's family have arrived in Bangalore, and leave this evening for Ootacamund.

The authorities are considering the best site in the Cubbon Park for the location of the Bandstand, which has recently been sanctioned by the Mysore Government, for the convenience of the Bands that play in the Park. There have been suggestions that the best place for the Bandstand is in front of the central facade of the Mysore Public Offices; that the statue of Sir Mark Cubbon should be moved a few yards forward and the Stand erected in its place. But the majority are in favour of the Bandstand being built on the vacant ground that lies to the North of the public buildings, which is nearer the General Post Office. It is likely that the final selection will fall on this site.

Bangalore, 12th May.—The Mysore Police have not yet put in a charge sheet in the case in which Colour-Sergeant Sefton, of the Sherwood Foresters, is alleged to have caused the death of a cook-boy by shooting him. The Sergeant is still nominally in military custody, and it is said that the accused explains that the incident was due entirely to an accident, the boy having suddenly come out from behind a tree while Sefton was shooting at a squirrel.

The Mysore Government have ordered the immediate commencement of the work of providing additional accommodation for the Science Department of the Central College.

Yesterday evening H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, who was here on his way to Ootacamund received a deputation of the members of the Vokkaligara Sangha. His Highness expressed himself highly pleased to learn of the Shangha and its activities and exhorted the members to work hard. Mr. T. Byannah having garlanded His Highness, the deputation withdrew after expressing thanks for their kind reception. H. H. the Gaekwar and party visited the Marikanave Lake on their journey between Mahableshwar and Ootacamund. To do this he had to go out of his way some twenty-five miles. His Highness arrived at Marikanave at 11 a.m. On the 16th instant from Harihar in a 40 h. p. Fiat car, being followed a moment later by the rest of the party in a 50 h. p. Sunbeam car. His Highness alighted at the dam and was conducted over by the Executive Engineer Mr. H. D. Rice, who explained the main features of the project. His Highness was much interested to hear that the Marikanave Lake was the largest artificial Lake in the world, having a capacity of 30,000 millions of cubic feet and a water-spread of thirty-four square miles. The Lake at the time of the visit held 28 feets depth of water. After breakfasting in one of the "Mantapams" on the dam, His Highness and party left for Bangalore.

Banglore, May 13.—The annual Central Assault-at-Arms for the 9th Secunderabad Division will be held here on the 15th, 16th and 17th July next. Mr. St. George, of the Royal Artillery, has again undertaken the duties of Secretary to the Committee, and under his able guidance the meeting is bound to prove a success.

The Bangalore Cup to be fired for at the next Rifle Meeting of the S. I. R. A. in September will be shot for at 300, 700 and 900 yards. These are the extreme ranges for the third class, the second class and the first class targets, respectively.

The Maharajah of Mysore will return to his capital from Ootacamund on the 24th instant. His usual summer stay on the Hills having been curtailed this year owing to the prevailing scarcity in the Province, it is likely that His Highness will return to Ootacamund for a couple of months in July and in August.

MADURA.

Madura, 9th May—The famous Chittirai festival has come and gone with the return of the God Alagar yesterday morning to his mountain home. Everything passed of quietly except for the two accidents that occurred during the Madura Minakshi festival, resulting in injury to two of the battars of the temple. The Municipal authorities considered that the sprinkling of phenyle on one of these festive days round the town was sufficient to keep the town free from insanitary condition and diseases. On the important days of the festival when the crowd was full, the town was not swept nor was the

BY THE WAY.

"D—D DOTS."

Not every Chancellor of the Exchequer has been "quick at figures." A Treasury clerk once put some figures before Lord Randolph Churchill. "I wish you would put these figures plainly, so that I can understand them," said his lordship. The clerk said he had done his best, and had, he pointed out, reduced them to decimals. "Oh!" said the Chancellor, "I never could understand what those d—d dots meant." Charles Fox is credited with having said that he never could understand what Consols were—he only knew that they were things that went up and down in the City; and he was always pleased when they went down because it so annoyed Pitt.

SALONIKA.

Salonika, where the deposed Sultan Abdul is detained,' ranks next in importance to Constantinople among the cities of European Turkey, and has been the birthplace of Greek independence as well as of Turkish liberty. It is an Oriental city, with an extensive, well-built European suburb, is most advantageously situated for purposes of trade and commands a view of snowcrowned Mount Olympus. The population (105,000) is exceedingly mixed, the Turks, though the ruling class, being largely outnumbered by other nationalities, chiefly Greeks, Slavs, and Jews—of which last there are over 50,000. Salonika was the ancient Thessalonica, to whose Christian community St. Paul addressed two of his Epistles.

SALUTING THE MAY-DAY SUN.

At five o'clock in morning on May-Day the choir of Magdalen College, Oxford, and a few favoured visitors ascended the 145 steps leading to the top of Magdalen Tower, and there, at the last stroke of the hour from the clock, sang the "Hymnus Eucharisticus" as a greeting to the rising of the May-Day sun. The ceremony is said to date from 1504, and to be a survival of an earlier form of sun-worship. The Latin hymn now used was written by Dr. Thomas Smith, a Fellow, about 1660, and was first used at the end of the eighteenth century, when the elements on a certain May morning made a performance of "merry catches" out of the question.

ST. WILLIAM LAUD AT EPPING.

A piquant feature on the magnificent tower which Mr. Wythes, of Copped Hall, has just added to Epping Parish Church, is a huge statue of Archbishop Laud—oddly associated with Raphel—that faces the pilgrim approaching the pretty little forest town from the direction of London. The sculptor has rather flattered the despotic prelate, whose extant portraits reveal his peevish temperament. Laud has some historic connexion with Epping, for he came into collision with a former vicar. But the "martyred Archbishop" is rapidly undergoing the Anglican equivalent for canonisation.

WHAT QUEENSLAND SERVANTS WANT.

The Servant Girls' Union at Charleville have held a special meeting, and have drawn up the following scale of wages to be submitted to the Wages Board: Female cooks for hotels, £2 per week; laundresses for hotels, £1 5s.; waitresses and parlour maids, £1; chambermaids, £1; general servants for private houses, 17s. 6d.; nurse-girls, 10s. Private householders—the "British Australasian" says, view the scale suggested with displeasure, and say girls are forcing the wages beyond reason. Many say they will do the work themselves rather than pay the wages asked. At present the girls get half a day per week off.

THE SLEEP CURE.

What may be called a castle of sleep has, we learn from the "British Medical Journal," been established by Dr. Lemesle, of Loches, in Touraine—that province of so many joyous memories and associations, where the climate is mild and equable, and the air, as Duncan says, "nimbly and sweetly recommends itself unto our gentle senses." Dr. Lemesle uses physical agents, such as fixation of the eyes on a bright object and the monotonous ticking of a clock, to lull the senses of his patients. If these means, with the surroundings in which the patient is placed, do not succeed, he uses blue light. Absolute silence is enjoined throughout the establishment. Dr. Lemesle's aim is to make his patients spend as much time as possible in sleep.

MARK TWAIN MISUNDERSTOOD.

Mark Twain is never taken seriously, and he appears to be sometimes rather annoyed at the fact. It is told in "Harper's Monthly" that not long ago he wrote a poem which he never dreamed of giving to the world on account of its seriousness; but on being invited to address the women students of a certain great University, he was persuaded by a dear friend to read this poem. At the close of his picture he said: "Now, ladies, I am going to read you a poem of mine"—which was greeted with bursts of uproarious laughter. "But this is a truly serious poem," he asseverated—only to be greeted with renewed and, this time, more uproarious laughter. Settled by this misunderstanding, he put the poem," into his pocket, saying, "Well, young ladies, since you will not believe me serious, I shall not read the poems which the audience almost went into convulsions over merriment.

THE NEW SULTAN.

Mehmed Reshad, Abdul Hamid's successor, is about sixty five years of age. In person he is tall and well-proportioned, though rather inclined to stoop; he has regular features, blue eyes, and a beard of light red. This last, as Sultan, he will be obliged in accordance with Court etiquette, to dye black. His manner is easy and gracious, and he has a reputation for kindness and generosity. He has two wives, both highly educated ladies, who speak English, French, and German, and several children, three of whom are sons.

THE SULTAN'S TITLES.

The official titles of which Mehmed Reshad succeeds are truly Oriental: "Sultan of Sultans, King of Kings, Bestower of Crowns upon the Princes of the world, Shadow of God upon earth, Emperor, and Sovereign Lord of the White Sea, and the Black Sea, of Romelia and Anatolia, of Karamania, Roum, Kurdistan, Azerbidjan, Cham, Aleppo, Egypt, Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem the Holy, of all the Countries of Arabia and Yemen, and moreover, of an Infinity of Provinces gloriously acquired."

PROVISION FOR POETS.

The remarks which the disappearance of Mr. John Davidson has suggested to Mr. William Watson concerning the difficulties, which poets find in making their living may recall a project once submitted to the French Legislature by Alfred de Vigny, the author of "Chatterton." Every poet, he proposed, who produced a work of striking merit should at once be entitled to draw a pension for five years. If, at the end of the five years he had produced a work of still more striking merit, his pension should be confirmed to him for life; whereas if he had failed to make satisfactory progress his pension should be withdrawn. The scheme was not, of course, of a nature to appeal to practical men, and it did not pass into law.

THE GREAT WESTERN AND SECOND CLASS.

The May time-tables of the Great Western Railway chronicle a further withdrawal of second-class accommodation from the trains in South Wales. The amount of first and second-class traffic conveyed in the district is, the "Railway Magazine" points out, now so small that the directors have decided there is no occasion to provide more than two classes, and the decision to retain the first and abolish the second-class accommodation is the policy which the Great Western Railway has decided to pursue in South Wales and the trains to and from the district. The withdrawal of the second-class will have the effect of reducing of the weight of the trains, and would, in many instances, avoid the necessity for trains to draw up twice at short platforms, as has often been the case in the past.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE TWO SERVICES.

There is good reason to believe that Lord Charles Beresford's indictment contains a charge against the defective organisation of the Atlantic Fleet for war purposes. In his recent eulogy of the reorganisation of the fleets in home waters, Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg overstepped the mark by comparing each naval force to the Army, the latter having its artillery, infantry, and cavalry; while on this self-contained principle each group or fleet in home waters had its battleships cruiser and torpedo craft. Not only, however, has the Atlantic fleet, to which Prince Louis was specially alluding at the time not[illegible] scouting cruisers nor torpedo craft—two essentials of a self-contained force—but its organisation in other respects compares unfavourably with the First and Second Divisions of the Home Fleet. Neither are any auxiliary vessels—another indispensable factor in a self-contained force—permanently associated with the Atlantic Fleet. Its strategical point d'appui is now chiefly at the entrance of the North Sea, and this makes it all the more necessary that its strong body in the shape of armoured ships should have the use of a due proportion of "feelers."

AIR BLAST FOR CLEARING GUNS.

Fortunately the British Navy has of late years been peculiarly free from very bad gun accidents in its casemates and turrets, or to be more precise it has experienced fewer of these accidents than such nations as France, Japan, and America. This immunity of accident in the British Fleet is not altogether a piece of good luck, but rather the guiding of luck; for the greatest possible care has been taken to avoid all risks as far as man's ingenuity could accomplish that end. Other nations have suffered largely from explosions in their turrets and magazines, caused by badly made propellants of the high-explosive order, or from the ignition of gun-charges, caused by back-flame issuing from the bores of the heavy guns, and enveloping these charges, when the breech-blocks of the guns swung open immediately after firing, and a strong wind was blowing into the muzzles of the guns. To overcome this danger most of our large guns are now fitted with what is known as "air-blast," and by means of this arrangement a blast of air is forced through the bore of the gun, from breech to muzzle, at a very high pressure after each round, before the breech-block starts to open at all, thus clearing the bore of back-flame, no matter how strong a down-range wind may blow, and effectually protecting all cordite charges which may be close to the gun, inside the turret, ready for rapidly reloading. Nearly all guns of large calibre are already fitted with air blast, and as the manufacture of the fittings is completed, the smaller calibres will also have this safeguard introduced. The "Hibernia" is the latest battleship to have her large guns thus fitted at Devonport.

ENGINEERING PROGRESS.

Not the least interesting feature of the naval history of the last ten years has been the advent and the rapid adoption of the turbine engine. The great superiority in speed possessed by the turbine over the old reciprocating engine has in these days of quick action and hard fitting, quickly led to the authorities of all countries installing it in their latest warships. The original inventor of the turbine, Mr. Parsons, had to struggle and despair for many years before he could get naval experts to realise the real value of his invention. Once this was clearly demonstrated, however, other makers began to produce turbine engines with various modifications on the original pattern. The claims made in favour of these new productions are various but experience appears to show that the Parsons turbine is still the best, and the great majority of turbine engines fitted in modern warships are of that type. There are already 166 ships so fitted a fact which speaks volumes for the popularity of Mr. Parsons' invention. There can be no doubt that the turbine will be the warship engine of the future until the day of the marine gas engine dawns. When this will be is very uncertain at present, but the results yielded by the Rouler experiments are very interesting and important. Many defects and drawbacks were revealed as well as many undoubted advantages. When these defects and drawbacks are removed the turbine may be in danger of being supplanted; but the gas engine will have to reach a very high state of efficiency before it finally gains the day; and it may even be possible to presently combine the gas engine and turbine, in spite of difficulties which now stand in the way.

CONCESSIONS TO OFFICERS AND MEN.

Orders in Council have been published which give effect to some welcome concessions to officers and men. The senior accountant officer of any depot ship for destroyers in home waters will in future be entitled to 2s. 6d. per day when the average numbers borne per quarter in the depot ship and her tenders exceed 1,000, 4s. when they exceed 1,500, and 5s. when above 2,000. These well-deserved allowances for the senior paymasters serving with destroyer flotillas are ante-dated from January 28, 1908. Equally acceptible is the decision to extend to all ships and establishments at home the system of payment in advance to men when going on leave of sums not exceeding four-sevenths of the wages and allowances which would become due to them during the period they are away from their place of duty. The system of hard-lying money has also been extended to include all officers and men engaged in connection with steam, gunnery, tropedo, and other trials.

DEFICIT OF RIDING HORSES.

In a recent reference was recently made in these columns to the deficit of riding horses in England it was pointed out that 59,000 of this category were required on mobilisation, and that, in addition to an immediate reserve of 10 per cent., every mounted unit might be considered as requiring to be rehorsed at the end of every six months during a campaign. Consequently 180,000 would be required, if we were engaged in any war that lasted twelve months, to meet which it was computed that there were only 150,000 riding horses in the country. These figures were taken from official sources which have been published, but we have reason to believe that the War Office have recently modified their view as regards probable wastage. The evidence given before the Royal Commission brought out the fact that it was every three months that units required rehorsing, but presumably, as the particular conditions of the South African war were considered unlikely to recur, six months became the official estimate. Now, however, it would appear to have been discovered that the waste of horseflesh at Waterloo and during the peninsular and Franco-German wars was for cavalry only 80per cent. per annum, and the War Office are understood to have eagerly adopted such a very reassuring estimate, which, of course, would quite alter the position of affairs. At the same time, it cannot be said to give complete confidence. We know only too well that statistics can be made to prove anything, and it is impossible to avoid speculating on how many combinations of battles and campaigns were examined before this particular trio were discovered to give such an accommodating answer.

A CONVENIENT EXCUSE.

The result of this unfortunate discovery will probably be in the highest degree disastrous, as, in additien te the apparent unwillingness of the Government to face the matter of horse supply, we have now to recognise the fact that they have got an excuse that in the eyes of many will sound plausible. It is impossible, after our South African experiences, to assent for one moment to the new official estimate, but it is not difficult to conjure up a picture of the War Minister of the day during our next campaign defending the complete break-down in the supply of cavalry horses by a reference to the discovery noted above. We may here remark too, that another excuse for evading the question is invariably trotted forward, and consists in a reference to mechanical transport, Thir most excellent invention will do many things; among others, it will greatly lessen the number of men required in the rearward services of the Army; it will do away with the necessity of supplying a large quantity of draught-horses; it will lessen the road space required for transport; but, except to a very slight degree, it will not lessen our requirements in the matter of riding horses. As we have before pointed out, the supply of draught horses is likely for many years to come to be equal to the demand, so that the argument of mechanical traction in no way helps to solve the problem that we have to face—namely, the supply of riding horses. We are vaguely promised a scheme that the President of the Board of Agriculture is said to be elaborating, and Mr Haldane has expressed his personal belief which is shared by no one with a knowledge of the subject, that in some unexplained way horses will be forthcoming. In spite of all that is said, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the matter is not being pushed forward in the way that its importance deserves.

LIPP
PIANOFORTES
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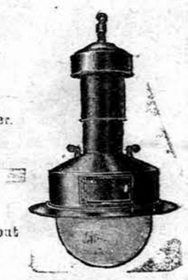
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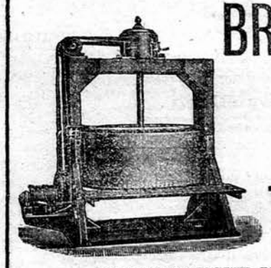
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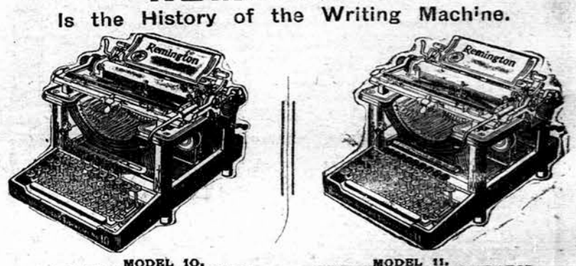
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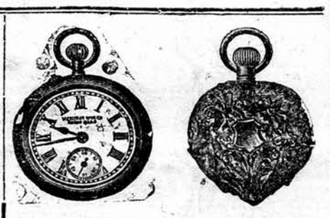
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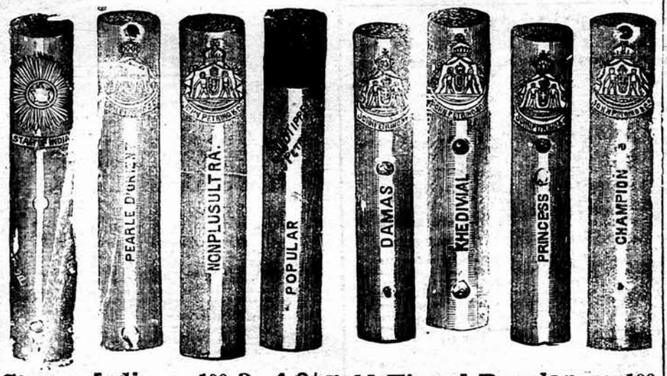

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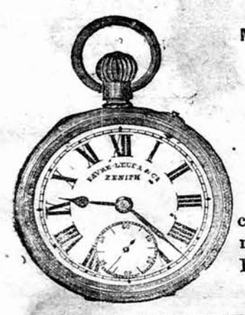

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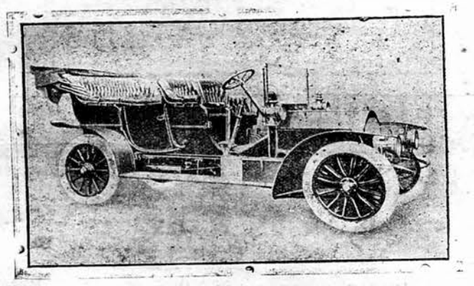

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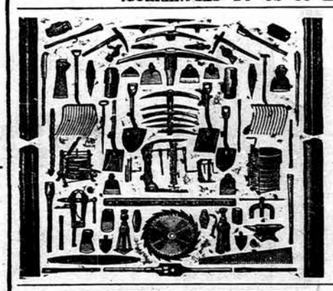

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